The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,874—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
— BOKHARA	2932	600	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3033	500	S. F. Cole	..12th "
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th "
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th "
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th "
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd "
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	..30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340	With food.	II do. 350	With food.
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]
" .. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. [illegible]
From Naples, I do. do. .. 115 do. .. [illegible]
" .. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. [illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 10th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

S.S. "WISTOW HALL," Captain T. Collin, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., WILL SAIL 7th October, 1883.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	3,189	480	James Laird,	15th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd "
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	......	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th "
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,212	480	John Craig..	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,700	780	E. Griffiths..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace resident in the city of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1883, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Major A. B. Portman, resigned.

ALEX. W. LESTER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 27th September, 1883.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL, DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total..................	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.................	2,250
Central Division of Kanara.................	150
Southern Division of Kanara.................	1,700
Total............	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. [illegible] for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and [illegible] October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

[illegible] Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 9th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,** Sextants Adjusted Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered, Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.	Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited

		Cash.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA,	per lb. pkt.	Rs. 0 12
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE,	...per 2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 8
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE,	......per lb. pkt.	,, 1 14
KOUSANIE PEKOE	...............per 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	...............per 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	...............per 2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4

Fresh Supplies of the above on Sale,
(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS)
BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash R 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

THIS valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the faculty.

Its properties render it a safe, speedy, and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough, and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic Influence on the air passages effects a Rapid and Effectual Cure.

Cash Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Per tin Re. 1-2. Per doz. Rs. 13.

Constant fresh importations received by
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES ....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.......Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR....Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.......Herr. MAURICE FREYBERGER.

WEDNESDAY
AND
THURSDAY,
3RD & 4TH OCTOBER, 1883,
WILL BE PRESENTED
DR. OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S
CELEBRATED COMEDY
IN THREE ACTS,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. J. Devon.
Young Marlow	,, George Crofton.
Hastings	,, Michael Comerford.
Tony Lumpkin	,, J. B. Ferrell.
Stingo	,, Brooke.
Diggory	,, Cooke.
Jeremy	,, Smythe.
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Norville.
Constance Neville	Miss Emma Markham.
Kate Hardcastle	Miss Emily Blain.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The Theatre will be illuminated with the INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT as used at THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON, supplied by THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED. These lights give out NO HEAT.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the Theatre have had the auditorium thoroughly cleansed and re-matted.

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

"MAUD HARTMANN," FROM MOULMEIN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above steamer are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., to the undersigned BEFORE the STEAMER'S DEPARTURE, after which none will be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd October, 1883.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 11th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st October, 1883.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

APPLES, Apricots, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, &c.; also Singapore Pine-apples at Re. 1 per 2½ lb. tins.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

An assortment of RICH varieties in 2, 1, and ½ lb. tins.
Ices, Iced Drinks, Pastry, Sandwiches,
Comfits, Jujubes, Gelatines,
Draught Beer, Wines, and Spirits,
AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of A. M. CANTEM, Esquire, Subordinate Judge, 1st class, at Belgaum, who died at Belgaum on the 1st August, 1883, has been undertaken by the DISTRICT COURT, Belgaum.

All persons having any claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 1st of November, 1883, to send to the undersigned the particulars of their claims, after which date no claim will be received. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.—Dated this 28th day of September, 1883.

CHAS. F. H. SHAW,
District Judge.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. CAST SCRAP IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 250 tons of broken pot-sleepers and 30 tons broken cast iron permanent way chairs, now lying on Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the [illegible]. Offers must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of, and quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot.

Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd October, 1883.

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of October, 1883, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board, of Messrs. Morarjee Toolsidas and Kirparam P[illegible]capram as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th to 15th October, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1883.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Lloyd's Weekly.
Bird o'Freedom.	Life.
Broad Arrow.	Overland Mail.
Field.	Public Opinion.
Fun.	Punch.
Graphic.	Saturday Review.
Home News.	Standard.
Illustrated London News.	Vanity Fair.
Illustrated Police News.	Whitehall Review.
Judy.	World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY and POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
THE
GREATEST NOVELTY
OF THE AGE !!!
BOTTLED-UP DAYLIGHT

Absorbs the Light and gives it out again in the Dark.

LUMINOUS TEXTS, CROSSES,
FLOWERS, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING,
CHRISTMAS, & NEW YEAR CARDS,
BROOCHES, INK, &c.,
CAN BE DISTINCTLY SEEN IN THE DARK!

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......	$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES......	926,765.62.	$5,926,765.62.
RESERVE FUND........	$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	698,336.43.	$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gultzow, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA

BADMINTON.	FISHING.	LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.	POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.	QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.	RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.	AMMUNITION, &c.

BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW GOODS!

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVERCOATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., at the shortest possible notice.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH! FERRINTOSH!! FERRINTOSH!!!

WHY IS FERRINTOSH THE BEST WHISKY EXTANT?

Because you may drink *ad libitum* at night and get up next morning with a clear head.

Rs. 22-8-0 per dozen.

SOLD ONLY BY
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND TEMPLE-HOUSE, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED a new stock of thin fashionable suitings suitable for the present and coming season; also HOMESPUNS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, and the new material for DRESS SUITS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.; also WHIP-CORDS, BEDFORD-CORDS, VELVET-CORDS and every material for RIDING and RACING BREECHES; all specially elected in London by one of the Managers of the Company.

This department is under the supervision of experienced English cutters both in Bombay and Secunderabad. We guarantee fit and style equal to the leading West-end London Houses.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of "TOILET REQUISITES," comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES,

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

		Rs.
"SYMPATHETIC"..................	Grand Full Compass, in Solid Mahogany Case	1,750
"SYMPATHETIC"..................	Grand Square Pianoforte, Solid Mahogany, ...	850
"SYMPATHETIC"..................	Do. do. Ebonized..............................	900
"SYMPATHETIC"..................	Cottage Pianoforte, Black and Gold, ...	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"	Overstrung Grand Square extra Compass 7¼ Octaves, in Rosewood Case............................	900
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"......	[illegible] Square Pianoforte, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood,	65[illegible]
"CANTANTE RESONANTE"	[illegible] Full Compass, Cottage Pianoforte, ...Rs. 500 and [illegible]	
"SCHIEDMAYER AND SO[illegible]"	Overstrung Grand Square Pianofortes, Solid Rosewood [illegible]	
"R[illegible]IPP'S"................................	Grand Square Pianoforte, with two Pedals, Rs. 650 a[illegible]	

Full particulars of the above Pianos on the Easy Payment system on applicatio[illegible]

"BIJOU," OR TRAVELLING	Pianoforte Compass 5 Octaves, Solid Wo[illegible] Iron Frame	[illegible]

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand th[illegible]

"[illegible]HAPPELL'S"........................	Cottage Pianoforte, in Solid American [illegible] 7 Octaves, ...	[illegible]

[illegible]talogues of Music and Musical Instruments free on a[illegible]

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REP[illegible]

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANA[illegible]BAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW COALING STATION at PERIM HARBOUR, on the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mendeb.

BEST CARDIFF COAL SUPPLIED, with despatch, on the shortest notice, and on the most favourable Aden terms and prices. Ships desiring to coal should fly a red flag at the foremast head by day, or burn two blue lights forward at night. Pilots, if wanted, will be supplied free of charge.

THE PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL REPORT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Presidency of BOMBAY for the official year 1882-83.

Price Rupees (10) Ten per copy.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Poona, 1st October, 1883.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises near Sooparee Baug, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1883, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of an additional Director made by the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 6th, to Saturday, the 13th October, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS THUCKER KESOWJEE JADOWJEE, of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED TO SELL and DISPOSE OF ABSOLUTELY the two several BUNGALOWS and PREMISES situate on the Malabar Hill, in Bombay, and hereunder more particularly described. ALL PERSONS having or claiming to have any SHARE or INTEREST whatever in the said properties, or any right, title, estate, claim or demand whatsoever therein or thereto, are hereby requested to make the same known to us as attorneys for the purchaser WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, failing which the contract will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground situate on the Malabar Hill, on the west side of Ridge-road, containing by admeasurement 6,182 7-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, with the bungalow, outhouses, and all other premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 140, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Ridge-road, on the west by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on the south by property belonging to Mr. Tapidass Varujdass, and which said bungalow is now in the occupation of Lt. Col. E. Ostrehan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground situate on the Malabar Hill, on the western side of the said Ridge-road, containing by admeasurement 8,409 4-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, together with the Bungalow, outhouses and all other the premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment [illegible], and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property firstly above described, on the west by a public road, on the north partly by the property of Nowrowji Ruttonji Cooper and partly by public road, and [illegible] W. and A. Graham and Co., and which said Bungalow and premises are now in the occupation of Col. Brown.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1883.

PAYNE AND GILBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MORNING CLOUDS,

A Small Cigar suitable for SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles ....Re. 0 1[illegible]
Large Bottles ....Re. 1

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bot[illegible]

TIDMAN'S SEA [illegible]T.
Per box of 7lbs. A[illegible]

AIR PILLOWS & [illegible]
from Rs. 4-8 [illegible]

SILK ELAST[illegible]
and all other [illegible]

GAYETT[illegible]

Pa[illegible] [illegible]1-4.

CH[illegible]LTERS
[illegible] 1 2
[illegible] 17-8 2[illegible]
[illegible] 3½ galls.

[illegible]LET-PO[illegible]
[illegible] any metallic [illegible]
[illegible] prove injuriou[illegible]
[illegible] As. 10 and Re. [illegible]

[illegible]APHIC C[illegible]
[illegible]escriptions, Pure a[illegible]

[illegible]MSON AND TA[illegible]
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, Foreign and English masters in attendance daily, Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DAILY INCREASING DEMANDS; ANNUAL INCREASED SALES; and thousands of testimonials are results directly attributable to the acknowledged superiority of the SINGER COMPANY'S MACHINES, which have won a world-wide popularity for perfection of mechanism, strength and beauty of stitch, and adaptability to every class of sewing. For particulars, apply at 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FRESH CREAM CHEESE on cut at 12 Ans. per lb. Hams and Bacon. Camphor Lockets, 4 Ans. each. Walker's Essence of Coffee and Chicory at 8 Ans. per bottle.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, cheap, in first rate condition. Particulars and price of S. P. A., care of *Gazette* Office.

IOLANTHE. WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to assist in the CHORUS. Apply to Mr. FERRELL, Gaiety Theatre.

WANTED, for a mercantile firm, a MATRICULATED STUDENT well up in Mathematics. Apply A., care of this paper.

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES, portmanteaux, overland trunks, hand and carpet bags, soiled linen bags, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY HAVANNAHS, No. 1, per 100 Rs. 2-8; most delicious and quite free smokes.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

DELICIOUS SMOKES.—Little Devils, specially manufactured, possess an exquisite flavour and aroma. Rs. 3-8 per 100. HOWARD & Co., Fort.

VERIFY YOUR QUOTATIONS; a second letter to Bishop Meurin, by Rev. Luke Rivington. THACKER and Co., Bombay. Price 2 Annas.

CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, occupying the high[illegible] position, is now open. The only hotel that [illegible] a billiard-room and a badminton ground. For [illegible] apply here.

TO BE SOLD at Panchgani, [illegible] AUCTION, on the 1st Nove[illegible] Government Cottage "ISABEL." [illegible] apply to the SUPERINTENDENT [illegible]

WANTED an experie[illegible] competent CARDE[illegible] and competent WEAVER[illegible] monials to THACKERSEY [illegible]mum-street.

THE QUEEN SPI[illegible]ING COMPANY, L[illegible] pany has this day been RI[illegible] K. M. HEERAMANECK[illegible] and Agents [illegible]

MAHA[illegible] —Fram[illegible] Dak Supplier [illegible] bay, has always [illegible] able DAK PHAETO[illegible]

P. RATANJEE [illegible] Watches, Clocks [illegible] and instruments used in [illegible] The repairs are thorough[illegible] satisfaction. Special attent[illegible]

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

ANCHOR DYE (fast colour), Ladies' Black Thread Hose, Rs. 3-4 pr. Pure Silk Ditto Rs. 9-8 pr. Ladies' vests, &c., just arrived.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

A GENTLEMAN may share the pleasant home of a quiet family in Hornby Row, Fort. Sea breeze, sea view, and shower bath. Apply to J.B.L., care of this paper.

WANTED to PURCHASE a small TELEGRAPH CODE suitable for working cotton business with Europe. Apply MERCHANT, care of this office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN ENGINEER, experienced in the construction of Railways, River and Sea Walling, &c., seeks an engagement as resident or agent. Apply H., care of this office.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S BEER, English bottled pints Rs. 3 per doz. LIME JUICE & RUM, Admiralty proof, Rs. 5 per doz.—PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

ENGINEER WANTED, for an up-country Factory. Apply, by letter, to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, L[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that th[illegible] EXCHANGES at the Colaba Cotton [illegible] at the Prince's Dock will only be available to the [illegible] on presentation of Tickets obtainable at the o[illegible] Company, and at the Prince's Dock Exchange. Price Rs. 10 per packet of 40 Tickets or Rs. 5 [illegible] of 20 Tickets.

BENN, ASHLEY [illegible]
Secretaries an[illegible]

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow[illegible]

JUST TO HAND PER S.S. [illegible]
A CHOICE PA[illegible]
MANI[illegible]
CIGARS AN[illegible]
"Cav[illegible]
Extra [illegible]
The finest prod[illegible]
Im[illegible]
Carefully s[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] 4-8.

[illegible]GARS,
[illegible]vites."
[illegible]0 per 1,000.
[illegible]x of 100, Rs. 6-8.

CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

[illegible]n Stock Exchange rupee securities [illegible]out 4½ per cent. French Rentes and the [illegible]t. sterling loan have fallen to 108 and 101 [illegible]vely—a drop of ½ in the former and of ⅛ in the latter. No alteration in the demand for accommodation.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee, Seeds, and Wheat remain unchanged.

The auction sales for Goat Skins in London which closed yesterday met with a slow demand; 950,000 skins in all were sold. The Sheep Skin sales commenced with a fair inquiry.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm, but prices for Goods and Yarns show no alteration.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong. Surats firm: arrivals quiet. Middling Uplands has advanced 1-16d., say to 5 13-16d. There is no change in the other spot prices. In New York ready Mid-Uplands still stands at 10⅝ cents, but futures for the month of January are quoted at 10·81 cents, a rise of 28 points when compared with the rate of the previous day for December delivery; but making allowance of about eleven points for difference in time of delivery, the actual rise would be about 17 points only. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Saturday..	340,000	324,000	440,000
Two days' receipts ..	34,000	31,000	37,000
Total since 1st Sept.	374,000	355,000	477,000

EXCHANGE is quiet but firm, both here and in Calcutta, and we are not likely to see much change until after the weekly allotment of Council bills. We learn that a moderate amount of the Secretary of State's cable transfers was taken up the other day at 1s. 7 21-32d. Bar Silver is unaltered at 50 15-16d. per oz. standard:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged—4 per cents Rs. 98[illegible]; 4½ per cents Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—A few Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 815 each. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 375. Press Stock is farther down. Sales are reported of Bombay Cottons at Rs. 1,020; New Indians at Rs. 235; Mofussils at Rs. 405 ex div.; Sinds at Rs. 585; and Volkarts at Rs. 800 ex div. In Mill sales transactions have taken place in Alliances at Rs. 870; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 507½; Empress at Rs 840; Framjee Petits at Rs. 860; Gordons at Rs. 700; Khataos at Rs. 1,025 ex div.; Mazagons at Rs. 235; Morarjees at Rs. 1,530; Orientals at Rs. 705; and Parells at Rs. 320. There is some inquiry for Bombay and Burmah Tradings at Rs. 4,475. Kemp and Company's shares have fallen to Rs. 342.

COTTON.—Consequent on the stronger position of the home markets, the tendency here is firmer, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy all round for spot cotton. New Crop is in some inquiry, but the high prices demanded by sellers tends to check business.

NEW CROP.—Further advices received from Khangaum state that the rain had not ceased until yesterday, and it is expected that the damage will be considerable:—

		Per candy	
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	Rs. 177	
Do.	Good	„ 171	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 166	
Dhollera	F.G.	„ 177	
Do.	Good	„ 170-172	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 165	
Westerns	Good	„ 161	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 154	
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		„ 169-170	
Compta		„ 150	
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	„ 213	Mar.
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	„ 182-183	„
Bengal	Good	„ 147	Jan.

LINSEED.—The demand has almost entirely subsided, and dealers are now willing sellers at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt.

RAPE-SEED.—Guzerat and Brown seed are in some request at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-6 and Rs. 7 to [illegible] 7-2 per cwt. respectively. Cawnpore, however, [illegible]lected for the moment, and business is practi[illegible] the reduced rate of Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 7-15. [illegible]—There is a limited inquiry, and prices [illegible]way a little. We quote:—White [illegible] 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy; Yellow, [illegible] Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½; [illegible]4½. [illegible]ade easier. Liverpool via [illegible]at; 21s. 3d. for Cotton; [illegible]scarce, it is just possible [illegible] less might be accepted. [illegible]proved request, and there [illegible]rances from the Bazaar [illegible]

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible] Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	580
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	140
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	515
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	870
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	–	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	840
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	507½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	840
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	860
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,090
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,190xd
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1025xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	133
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	3,025xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,330xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,530
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,020
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	705
[illegible] W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	320
[illegible]India S. & [illegible]any	1,000	250	..	...	295
[illegible] Wales [illegible] Company	1,500	500	500	30	260
[illegible] & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
[illegible]ills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,500
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	990
[illegible]dia	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	515xd
[illegible]ls	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
[illegible]ia S. & M.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]way Con[illegible]tock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct	350
[illegible] shares	..	£20	130 11-6	do.	25
[illegible]	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	73
[illegible]	...	£20	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	66
Badham, Pile & Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Saw Mill[illegible]	[illegible]38	100	100	Rs. 5	111x 102x
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	[illegible]	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	[illegible]	300	...	9.0
Do. New Shares		[illegible]	[illegible]	200	3600xd
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	..	6 p.ct.	[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	85
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	357
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	342
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M'g Co Ld.	30,000A	10	10	..	2¼
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,900	100	all	14p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	16
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	all	Rs. 110	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1[illegible]	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld	20,000		25	..	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. A. Shipham, Mr. Geary, one native gentleman, and 46 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Captain Law, Lieut. Capel-Cure, Lieut. Humphray, Mr. Conor, Mr. T. H. Rendell, and 95 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Reid, Lieut.-Col. Nicolson, Lieut. Tirthon, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Sharp, Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Mr. D. Dossabhoy, and 253 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Sept. 8.

The steamer Arabia, Mackerness, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Booldana, to Marmagoa, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—100 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—187 kegs iron nails, Mahamedally Allybhoy; 22 casks tiles, Gostling and Morris.

FROM LONDON.

Africa s—4 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Arcot s—49 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Patna s—50 barrels beer, Volkart Brothers.
Khandalla s—55 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive s—18 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Verona s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Lombardy s—21 cases butter, Olcese and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—12 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee; 183 cwts bones, Khanmahamed Nensey; 500 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 48 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 75 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Ragoo; 106 cwts wheat, R. Balcund.

Wistow Hall s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 32 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 75 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 48½ cwts columbo roots and 28½ cwts turmeric, Allymahomed Hassam; 8 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Patna s—40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 3 bales rags, Gungadur Damodur.

FOR DUNKIRK.

President Garfield s—1,001 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H. More and Co; 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 10 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 30 cwts goat hair, A. Schmerge.

FOR PORT SAID.

Preston s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—240 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Milner, Major, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Wapsare, Lieut., 14th Bombay N.I., on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 1.

Atkinson, Captain, Worcestershire, on duty, from Poona.
Nicolson, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Belooch Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Reid, Col., 12th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Peshawar.
Poole, Major, 5th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Hill, Col., 4th Cavalry H. C., on leave, to Sea.

OCTOBER 2.

Graham, Lieut., Suffolk, on leave, to Faizabad.
Prideax, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, to Poona.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N.L.I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 3.

The range at Colaba will be available for practice every (Friday) evening until further orders.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day Wednesday, at 9 p. m. All members (especially recruits) are requested to attend.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the Head-quarters on Monday next, the 8th instant. All members are requested to attend.

The following promotions are sanctioned to B. Company from this date, viz:—Corpl. A. Hawken, to be Serjeant. Vols. N. Warne, to be Corpl.; W. F. Hamilton, W. Tail, and T. English, to be Lance Corpls.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr. C. W. Mellor, Magis. and Colr., Fatehpur, privilege leave, for 1 month and 18 days, from 18th Sept.

Mr. W. R. Tucker, Assist. Commr., Jalaun, privilege leave, for 25 days, from 5th Oct.

Mr. W. Hoey, Offg. Jt. Magis. in charge of the Kirwi Sub-Div., in the Banda Dist., to officiate as Magis. and Colr., Fatehpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Mellor, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Fanthome, Head Clerk, Coll's. Office, Farukhabad, to officiate as a Depy. Colr., and to be posted to the Farukhabad Dist.

Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, Assist. Magte. and Colr., who has reported his return from furlough on 12th Sept. to the Muzaffarnagar Dist.

Mr. P. Gray, Assist. Magte. and Colr., who has reported his return from special leave on 18th Sept. to the Saharanpur Dist.

[illegible]

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Government Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rev. W. Ellison, M. A., on being relieved of his duties as Chaplain Meean Meer, is transferred to Amritsar, and appointed Chaplain of that station.

Mr. L. W. Dane, Assist. Comsr., is recalled from leave, and appointed to officiate as Judl. Assist. Simla, from 18th Sept. vice Major T. J. C. Plowden, C. I. E., transferred.

Mr. G. L. Smith, Assist. Comsr., Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Gujrat, and appointed to officiate Depy. Comsr. of that Dist. from 15th Sept.

Mr. F. C. Channing, Sr. Secy. to the Financial Comsr. Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 2 months and 28 days, from 15th Sept.

Mr. T. C. Walker, Settlement Officer, Ludhiana, is appointed to officiate as Sr. Secy. to the Financial Commr., Punjab, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Channing.

Mr. R. J. Dalton, Offg. Assist. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, has obtained privileged leave of absence, for 3 months from 23rd Aug.

Mr. F. Leigh is appointed to officiate as Assist. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, vice Mr. R. J. Dolton, from 23rd Aug.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Close, Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is appointed, on his being relieved of the acting Police charge of the Dera Ismail Khan dist., to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi, vice Mr. Lemarchand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. H. Manners Smith, 3rd Sikh Infy., is granted general leave on medical certificate, to Kurrachee, for 3 months from 10th Aug.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S
USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES,
SUCH AS
THE EXPECTORANT,
TONIC VERMIFUGE,
SPECIFIC FOR TAPEWORM,
CARMINATIVE BALSAM,
ALTERATIVE,
AGUE MIXTURE,
LINIMENT,
SANATIVE PILLS AND HAIR TONIC,
Can always be had from all Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.
THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.
For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut against the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.
Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.
Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.
Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DESOUZA—October 1, Joseph M. De. Carvalho e Souza, the beloved and deeply mourned child of Dr. P. C. DeSouza and grand child of Major A. Severo de Carvalho e Souza, of Oporto, Lisbon, aged one year, five months, and twenty-four days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLIS—September 25, at Pinnacle Hill, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Collis, 21st P. N. I., of a daughter.

RODERICK—September 28, at Baboo-ghur, N.-W. P., the wife of Mr. E. B. Roderick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GEORGE—PASLEY—September 19, at Nagpur, C. P., Edwin George, to Mary Margaret Pasley.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

LORD HARTINGTON's speech on Sir Ashley Eden's share in the evolution of the Ilbert Bill, to which we referred the other day, was perhaps more remarkable in its close than in any other passage. He therein stated that the non-official Europeans could not be allowed a decisive weight in respect to measures of Government, because they acted without any sense of responsibility. And he added that if they claimed and exercised a right to control the Government of India, it would be necessary to devise means to confer upon them a share of the responsibility which should attach to political power. This important declaration has been described as "a frank defiance of Anglo-Indian opinion," but we cannot look upon it in that light. In our view it is something very different from a defiance, and may be taken as an intimation that the time is not far distant when a political factor of great importance will be allowed an acknowledged position amongst the forces which mould and influence the Government of this country. What Lord Hartington demurs to is not the fact that the European community of India should seek to control the action of the responsible administrators, in whose hands the destinies of the country have been placed by law, but that they should do so with sole reference to their own feelings and interests, and in disregard, more or less complete, of feelings and interests other than their own, which have at least an equal right to consideration. The difference between the points of view of Mr. Grant Duff, for instance, and of Mr. Hudson, the tea-planter, in tendering advice to the Government of India and the tea-planting fraternity, respectively, arises mainly from the fact that in the one case there is a sense of responsibility which compels the Governor of Madras to consider many things besides his own special likes and dislikes, while in the other there is nothing to [illegible]blige the giver of advice to consider what [illegible]ould be the moral and political effect of having a native magistrate out and trying [illegible]im." Mr. Hudson would never have given [illegible]at advice, and sundry gatherings of enthu[illegible]astic planters would not have thought it a [illegible]ise and useful exercise of their discretion to [illegible]ss resolutions endorsing it and pledging [illegible]emselves to "stand by Mr. Hudson," had [illegible]ey been even remotely responsible for the [illegible]rderly government of the country, and [illegible]nswerable to posterity and to history for the [illegible]ermanency of the civilising agency of British [illegible]ower in the midst of vast populations.

It was not very difficult for Lord Hartington to grasp this fundamental truth—that it would be very perilous to abandon the direction of Imperial interests to sectional impulses; but the statement at the conclusion of his speech shows that he has had the sagacity and the political courage to go one step in advance of that not very recondite reflection, and to recognise the fact that it may be possible to utilise a force of great value by rendering its exercise in a regular and recognised channel the means of conferring that very sense of responsibility, the absence of which, under present conditions, he points out. It was not to be expected that Lord Hartington would give any very definite idea of the means he would recommend for the attainment of the object which, he plainly intimated, was, in his opinion, desirable and indeed indispensable. But it is not very hazardous or very difficult to guess at what must have been in his mind, and most probably in that of the Ministry at large, when he spoke. India is certainly not ripe for Parliamentary institutions. An elective system and representative bodies chosen in the orthodox way are not within the range of political vision in India, and it may safely be affirmed that they will not loom upon the horizon in our time. But we have Legislative Councils in the Presidencies, and a Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta or Simla, which, if not exactly Parliaments in germ, yet fulfil very important legislative functions, and form a framework on which may be built structures of larger scope, which would not in any way threaten the stability or detract from the necessary predominance of the Government itself. That the Government must continue to be what it has been from the beginning, and cannot cease to be without ceasing to exist altogether—omnipotent and self-contained in the last resort, is a political axiom which cannot be called in question by any sane politician. But while fully recognising this fundamental principle and acting fully in accordance with its teachings, it is in our view—and, we are inclined to think, in Lord Hartington's also—quite possible to strengthen the existing Councils so as to render them, not a check and a drag upon the Government, but rather a new element of vitality and force. What is needed is to do on a somewhat larger scale, and on system, what is now done on a small scale and very much at haphazard, namely, to make the Councils representative. There is no reason why the Council of this Presidency should not be as numerous as the Municipality of Bombay. As it is, it is not as numerous as the Town Council; and the Supreme Council itself does not number a score. If the Government were to itself select representative men from the different sections of the community, and having by that means got together say twenty or thirty men of various views and varied information, were to place as a reserve of voting power an equal or greater number of its own officials on the benches beside them, nothing could ever go wrong, and there would be created at once an interest in legislative business which can now never be conjured up. The Government would have the advantage of coming in contact with non-official opinion at first hand, and, reciprocally, non-official opinion would enjoy the immense advantage of being brought into direct contact with official experience and the realities of political work. In Councils so constituted, Europeans, official and non-official, would, from the very nature of the case, occupy an influential position. Their inherited aptitude for debate and the practical business of legislation would give them a leadership which would have nothing galling to their native colleagues, who might, where individual ability and character qualified them, share it without hindrance or even remark. There would be a great difference in the value and purpose of debates conducted by a body of some size and of a certain representative character and those perfunctory and depressing performances which now do duty for legislative discussions. A sense of reality would animate the members of Council, both official and non-official. Crudities would be brought to the test of fact and experience, and a sound public opinion would be [illegible] If Mr. Hudson were a member of such a Council, or even aspired to become a member, he would not—unless he was content to be the Sibthorpe of the assembly for ever after—have tendered the advice to the planters which has made him the idol of Calcutta and the fool of India. He would find it necessary to keep his head, or at least to appear to do so. His real influence would not suffer by the constraint.

Another direct gain would be found in the necessary juxtaposition of Europeans and natives, who would learn to respect each other, and to make allowances for failings and shortcomings in the course of business carried through in common. The alienation of the two races on the Bengal side is so complete and so bitter that it constitutes a real political danger. We at this side of India have happily no experience of so intense a feeling of antipathy, and such indications of it as come to our notice excite surprise and even disgust. But in Bengal the morbid indulgence of foolish racial prejudice is carried on both sides to the pitch of fanaticism. It is a great mistake to attribute this alienation to Mr. Ilbert's Bill; it is of much longer standing, and the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill only served as the pretext for its manifestation. The only effectual cure for this malady is to bring representative men of both races together on terms of political equality, and let them find their level in the give and take of actual life. When men find that persons from whom they differ vehemently on one question are their natural allies in perhaps the very next which comes up for discussion, they learn tolerance in spite of themselves, and from tolerance to respect, and even sympathy, is but a step. The good feeling which prevails between Europeans and natives in Bombay is largely matured by the intermingling on terms of perfect equality of the most active of both races on the Municipality, on the Port Trust, and in the Chamber of Commerce. It is reasonable to hope that if the same intermingling took place in the higher legislative bodies throughout India, the result would be as salutary. And, as we have said, no harm could come of it, for the Government would, *ex hypothesi*, be still the fountain of all power and influence, and would be able on all and every occasion to secure a majority which would render it completely independent of cliques and cabals. By some such development of the machinery of the existing Legislative Councils, the Government may be able to give to the non-official class, with its peculiar aptitudes, a fair share in the responsible guidance of the destinies of their adopted country, and at the same time, far from depriving the natives of anything which rightfully pertains to them, greatly augment the field for the display of their talents, and give them an opportunity of attaining political distinction.

THERE is at last, we are glad to hear, a near prospect of something being done towards relieving the dwellers in the Marine-lines from the inconveniences and discomforts they have to suffer on account of the very inadequate accommodation of the wattle and daub bungalows which they are at present obliged to inhabit. As has been frequently pointed out, that one of the best localities of Bombay should be disfigured with the present miserable collection of primitive structures is a disgrace to the city, and that officers of the garrison should be housed in such quarters is no less than a disgrace to the Government. An improvement has been for some time talked of as in contemplation, but outward and visible signs of the inward workings of the Government mind towards sanctioning the required expenditure have been very slow in making their appearance. We learn, however, that plans and estimates for substantial upper-storeyed bungalows have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and the delay has arisen from the necessity of referring the scheme for sanction to the Government of India, the expenditure having to be met from Imperial funds. The proposal submitted contemplates the erection of two houses on the site of the *cutcha* bungalows which were burned down some time ago; and the work of improvement thus commenced is intended to be gradually continued until the whole of the existing unsightly structures on either side of the [illegible] have been replaced with handsome villas. The Government of India considered the first estimates submitted too high for the purpose, and have requested that the plans and estimates may be revised with a view to economy. This will be done at once, and as the Government of India recognise the fact that the work is of an urgent nature, it is probable that there will not be much further delay before the buildings are commenced. Another piece of information, which will have a special interest for the numerous people in Bombay who find it difficult to obtain houses in suitable localities, is that Government contemplate marking off the ground in the elbow formed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line from Marine-lines to Churney-road, and lying between the railway and the Kennedy Ride, into building plots, which will be open to sale by public tender. The position is excellent, and if Government do not put a prohibitive price on the land we shall, no doubt, soon have a welcome addition to the house accommodation of the city.

A CASE of a very painful nature has lately occurred in the Bombay Army. The matter is no secret now, and is much discussed by all military men in the Presidency. An officer commanding a regiment was lately suspended, and soon afterwards he appeared in the *Gazette* as "removed from his command" with the sanction of the Government of Bombay. The removal from the command of a regiment of an officer of a certain rank is not only a professional disgrace, but it often means professional ruin and very serious pecuniary loss; and any error or series of errors which entail such a punishment must be of the most serious kind. In law, military or civil, an offender is permitted a hearing, and if he is punished the public know on what grounds. It appears, however, that an officer can be removed from his appointment, suffer professional disgrace and great personal hardship, without any one except those in authority knowing why or wherefore, and, if rumour speaks true, the officer in question was not allowed to make any defence or to attempt to justify himself before those whose province it was to adjudicate on his case. We think we are not far wrong in saying that there was a very great deal to be said on the side of the unfortunate officer. Most senior military men who know something about the matter consider that he has been very hardly treated, and we are also credibly informed that Government, as represented by those members of it other than the Commander-in-Chief, were, on the whole, in favour of less harsh treatment. But the Commander-in-Chief, it appears, made such a point of his wishes being carried out that, as the matter was a purely military one, His Excellency's opinion was allowed to decide the question. Now, although we would not for a moment wish to abridge in any way the authority of military commanders, we think it would be only just that before so unusual a step was taken as to deprive an officer of his command, a higher authority should have been appealed to, before whom both sides of the question should have been placed. Of course, although practically settled *pro tem*, the Bombay Army has not heard the last of this matter, and doubtless the aggrieved officer will petition the Secretary of State and get the matter agitated at home. But even supposing that the punishment is cancelled and the officer reinstated, he has received a mental [illegible] of no ordinary kind which can never be cancelled, and has been put to much suffering and inconvenience. In the present case there are many peculiar circumstances, which it is not our part to discuss. We can only conclude this brief notice of a very painful matter by an allusion to that wise old saw which, while remarking on the benefit to be derived from a giant's strength, suggests that mercy should always temper its use.

THE foreign trade of India during the year ended on the 31st March last shows a grand total of imports and exports, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounting to Rs. 1,4[illegible],83,79,214, being an advance of 6½ crores on the trade of the previous year, as that in its turn was over 6 crores ahead of the record for the year before. In 1880-81 there was an increase, as compared with 1879-80 of 14¼ crores; and the advance in the general foreign trade of the country in the latter year as compared with 1878-79 was over 12 crores. Thus since 1878-79, in four years, the total annual trade of India with foreign countries has increased by nearly 40 crores of rupees. Imports and exports have shared the prosperity to almost identically the same amount, the increase in the former during the four years being Rs. 19,83,32,544, and in the latter Rs. 19,59,25,676. A considerable share of this great growth in the trade of the country belongs to Bombay. The trade of this port for 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 61,95,74,398, being over 2½ crores in advance of the figures for the previous year and over 12⅓ crores above the average for the preceding five years, 1878-82. The increase last year in Bombay trade, however, as compared with the preceding year, was solely in the import branch, the exports showing a falling off to the amount of over 38½ lakhs. The chief items of import which showed an increase were gold and silver 71 lakhs, metals 42¼ lakhs, and cotton goods 13½ lakhs. The decrease in the exports is accounted for by the great falling off in the amount of wheat shipped, the difference, compared with 1881-82, being so much as 108 lakhs. The item of export showing the largest increase during the year was "seeds—linseed," which shows an advance on the previous year's transactions to the extent of 43 lakhs of rupees. Cotton, myrabolams, and coffee also show an increase to the amount of nearly 7¾ lakhs, nearly 3¾ lakhs, and nearly 2¼ lakhs, respectively.

THE *Indian Daily News* found space the other day for an utterly blackguard letter signed "Soldier," and addressed to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette.* Unfortunately the date of the letter was not given, so that it could never be guessed by the modern reader that the precious effusion was *nine years old,* and therefore had no reference whatever to recent events, as was implied. Neither was the fact alluded to that the letter was traced at the time to an ill-bred schoolboy, who, it is to be hoped, was soundly trounced for his pains. What good purpose can be served by republishing such stuff after nine years of oblivion?

COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(BY AN INMATE.)

I AM a native of Australia, where for a good many years I followed the profession of a "magician," and, judging from the numerous testimonials and favourable notices in the leading papers of Australia, my performances have been highly appreciated. I came to Bombay about three weeks ago, and put up at a private establishment at Byculla. I determined to have a look at Poona, so leaving my luggage in charge of the manager of the house where I was staying, I strolled through the Native Town into the Fort. I then went to an hotel, where I had a game of billiards, and there I met some young fellow, with whom I went to a house at Byculla, where I stayed for a couple of hours. I partook of a cup of coffee about 1 a. m. of the 19th. Shortly afterwards I fell into a feverish and nervous sleep, from which I shook myself about 2 o'clock. Subsequently a strange sensation stole over me, and I felt drowsy and stupid. Hailing a buggy, I drove to the Fort baths, thinking that a good swim would serve to rouse me up. I found the bath closed, however, and knowing that the train for Poona was to leave early in the morning, I sat on one of the forms, considering it would be best to wait until daylight. I felt very ill, and becoming worse, the thought struck me that I must have been drugged. I then discovered that a small silk purse containing a sum of money had been abstracted from my pocket. I communicated with the police, and while waiting a few moments for Mr. Crummey at the Fort Police Court, everything seemed to swim before my eyes, and I fell into a fainting fit.

HOW I GOT INTO THE ASYLUM.

And now comes the most curious part of the whole affair. I was sensible to all the questions asked of me by the police authorities, yet a silly wayward feeling, prompted by what appeared to me an occult power which I was powerless to resist, caused me to give replies which had no earthly reference to the interrogatories, and to act in other things in an absurd and ridiculous manner. Mr. Crummey sent for a European constable, who took me to the General Hospital, where the apothecary refused me admittance, saying I was insane, and that Colaba was the proper place for me. I distinctly remember a small crowd of the "Great Unwashed" grinning at and examining me curiously, while the hospital students stared at me with "stupid eyes and gaping mouth that testified surprise," and evidently regarded me as a monstrosity. Another police inspector here joined us; and after having been kept there until half past 8 o'clock I was driven to the Byculla Police Station, where the officer in charge objected to my being brought in, saying it was no place for a European; but eventually I was put into a cell and confined there until about 10 o'clock, when I was taken to Dr. Sidney Smith's. That gentleman told the policeman that he could do nothing until he had received an order from the Commissioner of Police, so I was driven to the Byculla Police Office, where the Commissioner gave the necessary order. Next, while I was waiting outside Dr. Smith's house in the "gharry," that gentleman signed my warrant inside, certifying that I was of unsound mind, and not fit to be at large. Now, before I speak of my treatment in the Asylum I should like to make a few remarks. That the Commissioner of Police acted with praiseworthy promptitude in placing a stranger in a place of safety cannot be denied, and I thank him most sincerely. Likewise, I thank the police officers who had me under their charge for their kind treatment; but that a medical gentleman should certify to a man's insanity on two minutes' acquaintance,—that I consider rather smart work.

At about 12 o'clock the same day (Wednesday, 19th) I passed through the asylum gates and was taken by my escort to the office. The apothecary asked me if I knew my name, and getting no sensible answer from me, handed me over to a European attendant, who took me into a gloomy-looking cell and locked the door on me. A very short time after this, about six or seven patients came asking me, as I then thought, some curious questions, but which now I know to have been well-meant. They were all soldiers. One asked me what regiment I belonged to; another would take his oath that I belonged to the 17th Lancers; one strapping young fellow swore he had seen me in Nottingham. Then one came alone to my door and said:—"It's all right, old man, I am a soldier myself and on the same lay as yourself. You are bound to be sent to England. The Malabar will soon be in now. You need not go on too much here, for once you get in here you are clear of the Army. You are quite safe, old man. Just tell me what regiment you belong to." They all thought that I was a soldier who had run away from some regiment up-country, and on being captured had feigned insanity that I might not be sent back to the barracks. Well, the gallant redcoat—I beg his pardon, I meant the gallant khakee wearer—who told me all this, in confidence of course, took me into the bath-room, where I had a refreshing shower-bath, followed by a change of costume, having now to wear asylum regalia. I went back into my cell, had an hour's sleep, and found myself perfectly sane. About half-past four o'clock I had "tea," consisting of four ounces of bread and butter and a pint of tea. I then took walking exercise until six o'clock, when I was locked up in my cell. I slept soundly until 6 a. m. on Thursday (the 20th), and then had a shower-bath, walked about until 8 o'clock, and had breakfast. The doctor came his round about this time, and merely asked my name. During the day I had a few games of draughts in a small reading-room upstairs. I asked the apothecary to allow me to send for my luggage, and obtaining his permission I wrote for it. Afterwards I passed the time the best way I could, talking first to one and then to another, and went to bed at the usual time.

FRIDAY, 21ST.—Bath, walk, and breakfast as before. The doctor saw me in the office, where he asked me my name, age, religion, whether I was single or married, occupation, &c. &c. I answered all his queries correctly. He then asked me to show him a trick. Having complied with his request, he kindly told me to be of good cheer, and that if I continued all right he would do his best to get me out. In the meantime he advised me to be happy, to eat and drink and smoke, and to do the best I could to break the tedium of a sojourn at the asylum. That day I read a paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* dated 20th, headed "Adventures of a Lunatic." I could not help smiling at the absurdity of my escapades. My clothes arrived to day and were put into the store-room.

SATURDAY, 22nd.—The usual routine of bath, walk, and breakfast. I was tempted to have a look at the native quarters, but seeing a board hung in the passage inscribed with the names of about forty inmates, and seeing "murder" written against about twenty names, I deemed it prudent to abandon my proposed visit. In the evening the attendant told me that he would shift me into a better cell the next day. I slept well again.

SUNDAY, 23RD.—I saw no difference either in the food or anything else that would indicate that it was Sunday. No parson, priest, or lay reader ever, or very seldom, visits the asylum. In the evening I was shifted into a cheerful, airy room, in company with about seven or eight more patients, all of whom were sensible enough to be good company. We were "yarning" until about 9 o'clock, when the attendant goes his round and expects to find everybody asleep.

MONDAY, 24TH.—Nothing new. The day passed off as usual.

TUESDAY, 25TH.—Saw Dr. Nolan at 8 a.m. He told me that he intended to bring me before the board or committee on the morrow. I wrote a statement of my case, which he promised to lay before the committee.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH.—Great preparations all day—scrubbing, whitewashing, dusting, changing of dirty for clean clothes, all in anticipation of the monthly visit of the committee. At about half past 4 p.m. the first gentleman arrived in a buggy; then came our own doctor; then a Surgeon-General; and at last the worthy Commissioner of Police. They walked through the whole building, and at about 5 o'clock I was sent for to the office, where I found myself in the presence of the committee. Dr. Nolan, the Superintendent of the Asylum, opened my case to them, stating that since my admission I had been quite well, and he had no doubt that I had been drugged. His opinion was that I was [illegible], and he would recommend me to be discharged. Sir F. Souter then put a few questions to me in a kind, assuring way, and on my promising that I would take greater care of myself than I had done, my discharge was ordered. I thanked them and left the office. I went to bed, and slept well. I awoke early, happy in the anticipation of freedom.

THURSDAY, 27TH.—I heard with regret that one of the epileptic patients had died during the night. I shall have something to say concerning this class of patients later on. I will conclude this part of my narrative by stating that after getting my written discharge from the doctor, and all the property I brought in having been restored to me, a gharry was called, and bidding farewell to all the patients near me, the gate opened, and I left Colaba Asylum after a week's sojourn, a sadder and, I trust, a wiser man.

THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

I will now proceed to give a description of the building. On entering the big gate of the asylum, a two-storeyed, triangular-shaped, gloomy-looking, stone building, whose numerous windows and doors are all barricaded with strong iron bars, meets the eye of the visitor. A square, containing a small "summer house" and intersected with a few gravelled walks, with trees and shrubberies planted here and there to soften the prison-like aspect of the place, has to be traversed before reaching the building after passing the gate. To the left is a road leading to the female enclosure. On following the road to the right, a person will, after passing a most dilapidated shanty, which goes by the name of the asylum kitchen, find himself at the entrance door of the European Wing, or as it is more commonly called, the "Soldiers' Wing." The corridor has eight single cells, each of which is about 10 feet by 8 feet, and has an asphalt floor. There are no bed-steads in these cells, a straw mattress and pillow and quilt forming the whole of the furniture. They are mostly occupied by those who are given to fits, and the more idiotic portion of the patients. At the extreme end of the corridor is the dining-room. The top tier contains the same number of cells, which are altogether more cheerful-looking than those underneath, as they have boarded floors and are furnished with tables, chairs, &c., and each has a window from which a beautiful view of the sea may be obtained. These cells are usually occupied by those patients whose friends pay for their keep. At the end of the passage is a very large airy room, containing nine beds, which it would be difficult to match in the whole of Bombay. Here most of the soldiers sleep. At the other end are the attendants' quarters. There is also a small reading-room, but I am sorry to say that the book-shelves are quite empty. Adjoining this wing are the natives' compartments. I had several walks through this part of the building, and I do not believe that Newgate prison, judging from what I have heard of it, looks more gloomy than this. There is not a single picture on the walls, and I did not see a single table or form. What impresses the visitor more than anything else in this part of the building are the iron bars which seem to prevail everywhere. There are iron bars to the right of you, iron bars to the left of you, before, and behind you. I should say that the sight of wards like these must have a dispiriting effect on patients.

THE OFFICIALS AS I FOUND THEM.

The asylum is under the charge of Surgeon-Major Nolan, and I can sincerely say that a more humane or kinder gentleman it would be difficult to find. He is liked by all the patients. Mr. S. Ribeiro fills the office of Apothecary; he resides on the premises. I found him to be a gentlemanly person, very obliging and civil to the patients. There is no doubt that he does his work conscientiously. The European attendant's name is Mr. Kelly, a man who has spent about 28 years in the service, and although there is a great deal of the barrack-room about him, I think he acts according to the best of his ability. To my mind the man who holds this situation ought to be carefully selected, for by continual association with the patients, he has great influence over their minds. My idea is that he ought to be a person of education, who has travelled, who can talk to the poor patient as well as to the rich; a man of good temper, who will treat those under him not as soldiers, but as patients; an active young man, who, when he sees a patient showing signs of regaining possession of his mental faculties, should walk and play with him and try in every way to encourage the flow of new-found reason. If a patient were treated and dealt with in the sympathetic manner I have endeavoured to indicate, it would do him more good in a single day than would a year's talk about mass and prayer. There are three or four native ward boys, or native turnkeys, in the institution, whose duty is to keep cells clean, &c.

SOLDIER PATIENTS: ARE THEY "SHAMMING?"

I will now say a few words about the patients I met in the asylum. There are altogether some twenty-six or twenty-eight European patients in the new wing, half of them being soldiers. They are nearly all young fellows, sent as insane from their different regiments, in various parts of India—to judge from their demeanour and conversation, some of them had case-hardened consciences—whose peculiar temperament would not allow them to take kindly to the life of a soldier. Most of them, when with their regiments, used continually to get into trouble, and having shown what were taken to be slight symptoms of insanity, the doctors of their respective regiments had sent them to Colaba, much, no doubt, to the relief of their commanding officers. All I can say regarding them is that the climate of Colaba seems to work wonders in restoring their lost (?) faculties, for they have not only experienced an almost miraculous cure, but likewise seem to enjoy excellent bodily health. Well, poor fellows, their thoughts are turned homewards! They are only waiting the arrival of the troopship Malabar, in which a good many of them hope to go home, and as they will then be discharged from the Army on account of ill-health, they will cheerfully bid good-bye to soldiering. Some of them are very manly fellows, while some of them have been in the barrack-room so long as not to be able to forget what they have learnt. But I wish them all a pleasant voyage home. The asylum contains likewise a few civilians, some of whom pay for their keep; but I have not seen many violent cases amongst them.

EPILEPTIC PATIENTS.

The most to be pitied of all the patients in the asylum are those given to epileptic fits, for they are mostly in full possession of their senses, and well know that there is no hope of a cure for them. One of the saddest cases of all was that of the young man who died on Wednesday night. He was 20 years of age, and an Englishman. He had been afflicted with epilepsy almost from his infancy. His father, who lives in Bombay, had him sent out from England and placed in Colaba asylum, paying for his board. This young man was sensible almost to the last, and he felt keenly the misery of his existence. I had a long conversation with him on Monday last, and he told me his whole history. He seemed very much grieved that neither his father nor mother was in the habit of going to see him. Death came at last and put an end to his misery. He was seized with thirty-six fits in the course of a day, and he died on Wednesday night.

BILL OF FARE.

Three meals a day. Breakfast:—2 eggs, 8 ounces of bread, ½ ounce of butter, 1 pint of tea. Dinner:—4 ounces of bread, 4 ounces of meat (boiled into a stew), and 6 ounces of potatoes. Tea:—4 ounces of bread, ½ ounce of butter, and 1 pint of tea.

DISCIPLINE.

Patients rise at six o'clock a.m., wash themselves, and walk about until 8 o'clock, when breakfast is served. After breakfast they can walk about until 10 o'clock, when all hands are locked up until 12 o'clock. The door is then unfastened, and dinner is put on the table at 1 o'clock. The tables being cleared, the inmates may smoke or walk in the square until 2 o'clock, when they are again incarcerated until 4 p.m. The doors are then opened until 6 p.m., when the patients are put under lock and key for the night. You will see from the foregoing that the patients are allowed only eight hours out of the twenty-four in which to obtain their meals and enjoy the fresh air. I asked the attendant the reason of this, and he told me it was on account of the sun; but that can hardly be, when it is borne in mind that the doors remain open from twelve o'clock till two in the afternoon, which are the hottest hours in the day. If that were really the cause, a shed could easily be built to shelter patients from the rays of the sun.

WANTED—PADDED CELLS.

The most urgent improvements required at the asylum are four or five padded cells, where the patients suffering from epilepsy could be lodged, and where they would not be able to knock themselves about when seized with fits, as they do at present, on the hard asphalt floors and stone walls of the cells.

READING-ROOM.

This room is a perfect disgrace to the institution. It contains no books of any kind. I trust that some of the ladies and gentlemen who may happen to read this account of a sojourn in the asylum will be induced to hunt up any old journals they may have, and kindly them to the asylum. I am certain Dr. Nolan would receive gratefully any contribution, no matter how small the parcel might be.

AMUSEMENTS.

I believe that a concert once a month held in one of the wards would do the patients a world of good. And if some of the local amateur musicians only knew how much pleasure they could give these unfortunate people, I feel convinced they would spare the time now and again to give the patients a treat.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

ON Monday night was seen, for the first time in India, the incandescent light applied for the purpose of lighting a theatre. The proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre, wishing to reduce the expense of insurance on his property, has conferred a boon on the public, and has also benefited his own pocket, by the change in the methods of lighting. The performance by the Gaiety Company was a decided success in every respect. The acting was good, the lighting was good, and there was a total absence of that heat and smell to which we have been condemned so long. The installation is permanent. There are 160 Swan lamps of 20 candle power each, and the current is supplied by 25 Sellon Volckmar accumulators placed in one of the small rooms at the entrance of the theatre. The accumulators are charged from a dynamo situated on the works of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company at Mody Bay as often as they require charging. This arrangement has the great advantage over all other systems working direct off an engine. There is an absolute impossibility of the lights becoming extinguished by the slipping of an engine belt or other mechanical defect. There is also a complete absence of any flicker or unsteadiness of the light from the working of the engine. The lights are all on different circuits and can therefore be worked independently: for instance, the centre chandelier, or as it should now be called, the "electrolier," is worked by one switch, the foot-lights by another, the boxes by a third, and the floats, dressing rooms, &c., by others. They are all capable of being put full or half power simply by moving the switch to the right or to the left. Another great recommendation of this system of lighting is that almost all the gas fixtures in a house can be utilized, thus saving the very considerable expense which would have to be incurred were they required to be changed. We are informed that the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company will shortly transfer their business to a local company which will immediately undertake the already extensive business offered to them in and about the Fort, where they have a large godown fitted with many hundred horse-power accumulators, from where it is intended to light the Fort and neighbourhood.

WRECK OF A STEAMER FROM BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LANG, MOIR, AND CO. have received a telegram to the effect that the steamship Airy was wrecked at Ras Fartak, on the southern coast of Arabia, on the 16th August. The telegram adds that the crew were all saved, and that they arrived at Muscat on the 22nd August, whither they were probably taken in a native craft. The Airy, which was commanded by Captain M. Fleet, had a tonnage of 1,186. She sailed from Bombay with a cargo of wheat for Europe on the 7th August, and nothing having been heard of her up to the 15th ult., the following telegram was addressed by the Admiralty to the Senior Naval Officer here:—"Any vessel of war proceeding Aden should watch for s.s. Airy, which left Bombay, 7th August, for Aden, and assist her if met with." The Airy was classed A 1 at Lloyd's. She belonged to Messrs. Wilkie and Turnbull, of North Shields.

OVERCROWDING ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was a passenger by the Madras mail-train lately between Poona and Bombay. At the Poona station nine people were crammed into one second-class compartment on the plea that this was the only available one on the whole train, the two remaining compartments being given, one to ladies and one to a family who had paid twelve single fares. I complained to the assistant station-master (apparently the only person on duty), asking what we should do along the way if others were put in. He said he had nothing to do with that, and what was more, he could do nothing to help matters. The guard was equally curt. Even when requested to put me into one of the small third-class compartments reserved for Europeans, he declared he had none on that train to give. We started nearly half an hour late from Poona, when our fears were soon realised, as we came along and received one addition after another to our number, till it reached the good suffocating figure of seventeen—all adults, some of them being "dead-heads" or railway employés and clerks with passes. There were attached to the train at the time two entire first-class carriages and half of another (besides a reserved saloon for officials) which were quite empty. If these had been second class, and the second first, there would have been no trouble. In passing, I would suggest that all "dead-heads" should be relegated to seats placed on the engine-tender or in the breakvan, till the G. I. P. R. can afford to give their men suitable accommodation in extra and other carriages than the very limited ones they grudge their mail-trains, and so prevent their servants from occupying the best seats, or in fact any seats at all, while two of the passengers have to content themselves with standing. At Tannah I again spoke to the guard (with the immediate result of regret that I had addressed him at all), and then to the station-master, pointing to the words inside over my head—"To seat 12 persons." They smiled as only ill-bred men can, muttered something inaudible, and seemed to enjoy our cattle-pen appearance. In this plight we were hustled along to the end of our journey.

I am a frequent traveller by the G. I. P. R. and am thankful to say that most of their subordinates, when properly asked, show a willingness to mitigate the inconveniences of travel, but not so the men referred to above.

TRAVELLER.

BAD ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the Municipal authorities to the state of the road leading from Parel towards Sion. So thoroughly out of repair is this road, that whilst driving to Sion yesterday, I met with an accident through my horse stumbling into a pit fully six inches deep, which resulted in serious injury to the animal. The road throughout is simply unfit for driving on, and I noticed no signs of repairs being started anywhere, though heaps of metal are lying alongside the road. It is not fair that, in addition to paying Municipal taxes, we should be further mulcted in the shape of broken carriages and damaged animals, to say nothing of personal inconvenience and loss of valuable time.

October 2. A TAX-PAYER.

THE SOUTH AFGHAN FRONTIER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Quetta, Sept. 24:—Major Teed, Executive Commissariat Officer here, has been posted to Deesa, and will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, who has now been serving in the Bombay Executive as Transport Officer. Several petty changes are shortly to take place in the Commissariat establishment which are not worth while detailing.

Sir Robert Sandeman intends to go on a tour southwards, and it is believed he will proceed as far as Kurrachee. A column consisting of infantry and gun battery, with the Commissariat staff, will accompany him. It is not known what makes him go there.

The weather is extremely fine and agreeable. No sign of rain appears, and the sky is clear night and day; the mornings are cold and chilly.

No marked progress has been made by the Volunteers. The Native Volunteers, who were rather backward in their drill exercise, have at length got their rifles, and the manual exercises with them have been going on. Great interest is taken in the Native Volunteers by Major Mosley, the Commandant, who is very anxious that as large an assemblage of Volunteers as possible should be brought together. The Frontier tribes appear to be friendly, mainly through the influence of the Amir.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

WE have already mentioned in this *Journal* the Scholarship Fund which is being raised to enable candidates who may be willing to practise in India to study at the London School of Medicine for Women. We are glad to be able to state that this scheme has the warm approval of Miss Florence Nightingale, who, in writing to the Hon. Sec. of the Fund, enclosing a contribution, wishes it "good speed," and expresses her deepest sympathy with its promoters. In the same letter Miss Nightingale refers to the departure from England of Mrs. Scharlieb, from whose genius and perseverance she looks forward to the best results for "our fellow-women in India." We learn with satisfaction that the Scholarship Fund is making progress. Further subscriptions are however urgently needed, as at present the contributions only suffice for the course of one candidate for one year.* It is to be hoped that the candidates to be selected will go through the course of study in a manner to give the best promise at its close of a useful career in the East.

The movement started by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. S. Bengallee will, we trust, prove the precursor of many others, giving encouragement by its success to liberality like that by which it has been placed on such a good financial basis. It may well be anticipated that the example of Bombay will be followed elsewhere in British India, and that by degrees Native States will welcome the services of English lady practitioners. We take this opportunity of calling attention to the willingness of the Committee of the National Indian Association to enter into communication with individuals or with public bodies in any part of India who may desire to invite qualified medical women from England to establish themselves in practice in any town or district where sufficient guarantees of salary have been provided. The Committee keep a register of those qualified medical women who are inclined to devote themselves to medical work in India, and they will undertake to be a medium of inquiry and information on this subject. Of course it is at present difficult to find medical women of experience for the work, as such have good positions at home; but a real solid demand will be likely to produce a supply, and this Committee will be glad to take pains to ascertain which practitioners are available, and to take the necessary steps for bringing those concerned on both sides into communication. The Committee will be glad, through their Hon. Sec., to receive suggestions and opinions as to the need of female medical aid in India, and practical suggestions in regard to the whole subject.

Whilst this important matter is taking a more definite form, and awakening increasing interest in England, as well as in India, on the part of medical women and their supporters, we have satisfactory news to report in regard to the openings for medical study in India. At Calcutta an invaluable Resolution has been lately passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the question of admitting female students to the classes of the Medical College. The matter was laid last year before the Council of that College by Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, who had received applications from the parents of some young ladies that they might be allowed to attend the medical classes. The Council, however, decided against admitting women to such classes, and their Resolution was referred for orders to the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely coincided with the views of the minority of the Medical College, being of opinion that the proposed restrictions are clearly opposed to public and private good. He dwells strongly on the urgent need for women doctors in a country like India, and on the importance of meeting it by opening the Medical Colleges to female students. These orders of the Lieutenant-Governor settle the question, and must have been carried out at once, for it appears that one native lady student has at once availed herself of the opportunity thus opened for medical study, and has been admitted on the rolls of the Calcutta Medical College.

At Bombay, also, we learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that "the question of providing the medical education of women in Bombay has advanced a stage." A Resolution has been issued by the Government approving a proposal of Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, and of Dr. V. Carter, Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, to institute an Examination for Women similar to that of the Apothecary Class. This course would extend over three years. Certain important objections have been raised against this limited scheme, which is independent of the University course, but probably the whole matter will be left open for re-consideration; and meanwhile we are glad that steps are being taken in the desired direction.

The prospects are now, therefore, decidedly encouraging, both as to increased facilities for medical study in India, and as to a probable supply—which greatly depends on the arrangement of adequate guarantee funds—of qualified medical women from the West. It is good that the two methods of providing female medical aid should be promoted together, for we fully believe that English and Indian ladies will mutually assist each other in their professional work, and that it is by their joint practice that the requirements of the female population of India will for the present be most satisfactorily met. We shall watch with the greatest interest the progress of the movement, which is one specially in harmony with the principles and aims of the National Indian Association.—*Journal of the National Indian Association.*

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* *Hon. Sec.*: Mrs. Thorne, Southover Grange, Lewes. *Hon. Treasurer*: Miss E. A. [illegible] Road, Maida Hill, W.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON'S SHOOTING PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Viceroy's shooting party will return from Dhami to-morrow evening. Amongst the guests were the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wenlock, Major Deane, and Mr. Primrose.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Sir Charles Aitchison left Simla this morning under the usual salute to inspect the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar. He returns this evening.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At Thursday's Council meeting Mr. Barkley will present the report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Local Self-Government Bill.

THE SECRETARIAT.

It is probable that nearly the whole of the Secretariat staffs of the Government of India will be left in Simla at the end of next season, a few clerks only being taken to Calcutta, as the flying camp question is now under the consideration of the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KING OF SPAIN IN PARIS.

PARIS, OCT. 1.

Notwithstanding the request of President Grévy for him to remain here another day, the King of Spain is returning to Madrid to-day.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

MADRID, OCT. 1.

The people here are preparing to give King Alphonso an ovation on his arrival from Paris.

Queen Christina arrived here to-day. Great enthusiasm was displayed on her arrival.

ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRID.

In consequence of anti-French demonstrations exhibited by the populace, the French Embassy is guarded.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

HONGKONG, OCT. 1.

Everything is quiet at Canton.

RELEASE OF MISS BOOTH.

GENEVA, OCT. 1.

Miss Booth, the Salvationist, who was lately imprisoned by the authorities at Neufchatel, has been acquitted on the ground that the services for her arrest were illegal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 11th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, OCT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

SUEZ, OCT. 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ per cent. "	81 11-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	50 15-16

Arrivals.—Cascapedia, Lorrain, Earnock, and Towbridge.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. [illegible]—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, October 1.	
10 p.m.	77·8
TUESDAY, October 2.	
8 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	81·9

THE Governor alighted at Dadur station on Monday evening. His Excellency was accompanied by Miss Fergusson, Mr. C. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Captain Dean (Officiating Private Secretary), Doctor Findlay, and Captain Fergusson, A[illegible]

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will attend at the Secretariat to-day (Wednesday), and not to-morrow as previously stated.

THE reason why the electric lamps on the Queen's Parade, the Bandstand, and the Apollo-bunder-road were not lighted last evening is that, certain alterations being required, the lighting has been suspended for a few days to permit of the work being carried out. The wet weather, it appears, has damaged the cable originally put down, and a new cable is being laid.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT gave judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in a suit in which Mahomed Hajee Ahmed sought to recover from the Secretary of State for India Rs. 2,197, with interest thereon, for seven new iron tanks and one old tank sold by him to the Bombay Government during the late Malta Expedition. The contract was made in April, 1878, between the representative of the plaintiff and Mr. Grant, then Municipal Commissioner at Bombay; and the main condition was that the tanks should be good and fit for immediate use. The plaintiff's case was that the tanks, except two, were accepted, and a receipt was given for them by Mr. Grant; and that his men then thought that their business had successfully terminated. For the defendant, it was stated that the tanks were taken to the Municipal workshops, but that as they could not properly be tested there, the plaintiff was told to send them to the Dockyard. There they were tested, but rejected, with the exception of one, for which Government were willing to pay. No payment had, however, been made; and the learned judge was of opinion that Government were to blame for the non-payment. A decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 150, the price of one tank; but as he had attempted a fraud, he was ordered to pay his own costs.

ON the application of Manockbai, widow of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Vajifdar, at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring her mother-in-law and others to show cause why they should not produce in court the body of her infant son Nowrojee.

THE Bishops' controversy is not yet concluded apparently, as we see Father Rivington has addressed a second letter to Bishop Meurin, under the title "Verify your quotations." Messrs. Thacker and Co. publish the letter.

THE Hon. Mr. Reynolds has been summoned to Simla to assist in the deliberations on the Bengal Rent Bill.

IT is stated that Colonel Chesney, C.S.I., Military Secretary, will leave Simla on the closing of the public offices, and visit Mooltan, Sukkur, Quetta, and Kurrachee before rejoining the head-quarters of Government in Calcutta.

THE Allahabad paper states that on arrival in Bombay the Duke of Connaught will proceed straight to Meerut to take up his divisional command. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught will pay a visit to the Viceroy in December during the Exhibition, and may perhaps be present at the opening ceremony.

WE have received the *Calcutta Review* for October.

THE Secretary to the Sholapore Municipality has been acquitted of the charges recently brought against him.

A PRELIMINARY report on the reconnaissance survey of the north-west portion of the projected Benares-Cuttack-Pooree Railway which has been published, confirms the information given in a previous survey of the Benares-Palamow project in a satisfactory way, and the North-West Government has been asked to arrange for a complete survey during next cold season.

THE administration of the forests of the Punjab during 1882-83 has produced very satisfactory results. The report for that period states that the receipts were over seven-and-a-half lakhs; charges five-and-a-half lakhs; with a resulting profit, therefore, of something over two lakhs. The income for the year was the highest ever realised in the province.

THE chief of the Indian Salvation Army, the *Pioneer* says, has been the victim of another misunderstanding. It seems that "Major" Tucker a few days ago betook himself to the pleasant hill station of Naini Tal, and on his arrival put up at the *serai*. He had not been there very long before a zealous policeman, mistaking him in his native garb for an offender who was "wanted" from the Bombay side, laid hands upon him and carried him in triumph before the Magistrate. The "Major" had of course no difficulty in establishing his identity, and obtaining a release; and the large audience which attended his ministrations in the Assembly-rooms an evening or two after showed that the adventure was not without its compensations.

JUDGING from a paragraph in an up-country paper, the wolves about Agra are making themselves a terror to the inhabitants.—"No less than sixty-five children from a few months to four years old have been carried off during the past hot weather and rains in the Agra district alone by these animals. The ravines bordering on the Jumna and Chumbal rivers are infested by them, and they are apparently becoming more and more daring year by year. It appears to be high time that some vigorous measures were taken for their destruction." We should think so.

UNDER the heading of the "Week," the following paragraph appears in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*:—"The second phase in the missionary drama of Pigot *versus* Hastie has commenced at the Police Court, and if it progresses at the present rate, with the holidays soon about to begin, will probably furnish us with amusement up to Christmas. So far as the proceedings have gone at present, no idea can be formed as to what line of defence is likely to be adopted; but I cannot at this stage of the proceedings say any more. As to the judgment already given in the High Court, I see that the native papers are almost unanimous in condemning it, which may account for the subscription got up amongst native gentlemen to pay the expenses of Miss Pigot's appeal, notice of which has, I am told, been already filed. In addition, I am told that a gentleman has already gone home to represent the facts of the case to the conveners, or whoever may be the ruling body of the Scottish Missionary [illegible] at home."

THE *Statesman* seems to incline to the opinion that before long the reconstruction of the Supreme Legislative Council will come within the range of practical politics. "The Council is already embarked," it remarks, "on the consideration of several measures of the first importance, viz., the Bengal Rent Bill and the various Local Government Bills, and to these will in all probability shortly be added an Education Bill. The discussions that have taken place have been most meagre and inadequate; but one thing has been made perfectly clear, and that is, that the Council is absolutely in the dark as to the effect which these measures will produce should they become law. They may fulfil the anticipations of their promoters, or they may remain a dead letter, or they may even create as much indignation and excitement among certain classes of the native community, as the Ilbert Bill has produced among the Europeans. There is a suspicion abroad that they will be rushed through the Council by the help of the official majority, because they happen to embody the doctrines of that political party to which the head of the Government belongs." The *Statesman*, however, believes the educated natives of India will not permit the interests of their country to be sacrificed to the exigencies of political parties in England. It concludes by stating that it would give its heartiest support to any claim made by the natives to a larger share of representation in the Viceregal Council than they at present enjoy.

SOME time ago the Government of India sent round a circular to all local Governments and Administrations, inquiring whether, in temporarily settled Provinces, the Bombay practice could be adopted of attaching junior Civilians, for short terms, to some Survey staff, for instruction in surveying, without detriment to their regular work. Replies have now been received from all the local authorities consulted. In the Punjab, the Lahore paper says, a number of junior Civilians are from time to time given an opportunity of learning Survey and Settlement work as Assistant Settlement Officers. Commissioners of Divisions are also allowed to let all Assistant Commissioners who can be spared for a time join a Settlement Officer's camp in the cold weather for a period of not more than three months. In Madras still more has been done towards giving junior Civilians practical instruction in the elements of surveying and settlement work. Other local Governments admit the importance of the subject, and are quite ready to give practical effect to their views, wherever possible. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however,—a Province where settlement operations are limited,—thinks that surveying should be made an optional subject for selected candidates at their final examination before leaving England. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces [illegible] surveying a subject at departmental examinations, and, as the cadastral [illegible] Provinces is nearly complete, His Honour proposes that the junior Civilian should sit at the feet of the nearest District Engineer, to learn surveying. The Government of India, after considering the matter again, expressed the opinion that, if it was really impossible in other Provinces to adopt the practice of Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, it might be as well to accept the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's suggestion, and make elementary instruction in surveying part of the probationary curriculum in England. The Surveyor-General, however, thinks that instruction can be more easily and more profitably imparted in India; and the Government of India, who are inclined to fall in with this view, have pointed out that the young Civilian of a Province where no survey happens to be going on might be sent to learn the work in a neighbouring Province. The Government think that the subject should be everywhere included among those for the departmental examination.

FROM a batch of Royal Proclamations published in the *North China Herald* it appears that several high nobles in Corea have been detected in a seditious movement. The ringleaders have been put to death, while others have been sentenced to banishment. The sentence of banishment excited in some cases the ire of the censors, as being too lenient, and the King was forced to condemn the prisoners to death. Some who are supposed to have been friendly to the conspirators are pardoned. A correspondent supplies the following particulars of Pu Teiyong, one of the nobles implicated:—"Years ago, when the House of Mi held the power of State, Pu's father and uncle, by dint of spending tens of thousands of taels in bribery, procured for themselves high and lucrative posts, in which they ruled to the misery and wretchedness of the people. Pu, the son, rose to be a Hanlin, and his father and uncle were promoted to the second rank. When the Dai In Kun came into power their crimes were made public, and, driven to desperation, they secretly joined the conspirators while openly praising the Progressive Party. Their unworthy son afterwards fell a victim to his friend, Tsao Tung-shan, who eventually became the possessor of his favourite concubine and nearly all his fortune. Such was the shameful career of one of Corea's foremost noblemen."

EXPURGATED editions of Shakespere, Smollett, and Fielding are common enough, and now Messrs. Putnam's Sons, of New York, have published "The Sacred Scriptures of the World," in which the author omits what he calls "objectionable" and "unnecessary" parts of the Bible, retaining such as are worthy of use for devotional and practical purposes. His alterations are bold enough. Thus, instead of "a man is not justified by the works of the law," he puts, "A man is not justified by formalistic piety." "Without shedding of blood there is no remission" gives place to "without the life completely consecrated there is no remission." The expurgated Bible is said to be "designed for common use in pulpits and Sunday schools and homes," but it is not likely to be accepted.

FOR many years life annuities have been sold by the waterworks department of the Manchester Corporation, and the business had grown to a very large extent. It was always understood that there was a considerable profit to the Corporation, but at a recent meeting of the City Council it was announced that the annuity business had been investigated by Mr. Finlayson, actuary of the National Debt, who had discovered that from the beginning of the business in 1858 the Corporation had made a loss of £110,000. Of this amount £54,000 had already been liquidated. Until the investigation even the waterworks committee were under the impression that a large profit was being made.

THE following manifesto of French Nihilist women has been published in the *Drapeau Noir*:—

"Let people amuse themselves by prattling about revolution as much as they like; they are free to do so. The Nihilist women, tired of such a waste of time, have resolved to act. Contemplating the annihilation of the middle classes, they are prepared for any sacrifice which will hasten the realization of this enterprise; they will derive the necessary strength to overcome all obstacles from the irrepressible hatred which devours them. But as this grand project cannot be executed in a single day, they bide their time, meanwhile employing other means, especially poison, to hasten the end of the cursed race. The Nihilist women will supply their want of scientific knowledge, and the processes of the laboratory, by mixing small doses of deleterious substances in the food of their oppressors; these mixtures are obtainable by the very poorest, and can be used by the most ignorant and inexperienced."

SOME interesting particulars concerning his new expedition have been communicated by Col. Prejevalsky to Mr. Delmar Morgan, F. R. G. S., and are published in the *Athenæum*. "It is described as the Colonel's third great expedition to the heart of Asia, but this, it seems to us, is a slip for fourth. There have already been three expeditions to the borders of Tibet undertaken by this famous traveller, not to mention a previous journey to the Amur country. This time the Colonel will cross the Mongolian desert by way of Urga and Alashan, and commence by exploring the entire length of the Kuen Lun range and Northern Tibet. The programme, indeed, is so extensive that there is some difficulty in following it closely, including as it does the sources of the Yellow River, the Pamir, and the Upper Brahmaputra. Colonel Prejevalsky, who by this time must have started on his expedition, is accompanied by Eklon and Robarofsky, his former comrades, besides a young officer named Kozlof; he takes with him his former interpreter, a native of Kuldja, and sixteen Cossacks and soldiers as escort. It is gratifying to see," remarks the *Athenæum*, "how, in spite of all the fearful hardships that travelling in these inhospitable deserts entails, Prejevalsky's old companions cleave enthusiastically to him. All geographers will join in hoping that the new journey may prove at least as successful as its predecessors."

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR T. DOYLE, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, has been appointed to pay pensioners in the North-West Provinces Circle. Major Woodcock, Military Account Department, Circle Paymaster, Allahabad, will also proceed on tour for the payment of pensioners, Lieutenant Ewart Rennie acting as Circle Paymaster during Major Woodcock's absence.

COLONEL H. H. STANSFIELD, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, being about to leave India on accession to colonel's allowances, has tendered his resignation of the command, which has been accepted by the Government of India, and Major T. M. Maxwell, half-pay, adjutant, has temporarily assumed command of the Corps.

THE Government of India have decided that a knowledge of the native languages is not necessary to the performance of the duties of adjutant of a Volunteer Corps.

[illegible] right wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers, under Colonel Tyndall, left Secunderabad, on the 28th ult., for Poona *en route* for the Bolan and Beluchistan. Considerable crowds of natives assembled to witness the departure, which was most orderly and soldierlike. The regiment was stationed in Secunderabad before the Afghan War, returning at its termination, and is most deservedly popular with all classes. The remainder of the regiment leaves on the 8th proximo as at present fixed. The families were to leave for Trichinopoly under Major Eyre on Monday.

THE Deputy Surgeon-General, Bangalore Division and Ceded Districts, has been appointed Senior Medical Officer of the forces about to be assembled at Bangalore for the camp of exercise in January. There are to be two divisions. The principal Medical Officer of the first division is to be Brigade Surgeon G. M. Slaughter, A. M. D., and Brigade Surgeon C. T. Eves, I. M. D., of the second division. Each division is to be divided into two field hospitals. Surgeon-Major J. H. Hunt, A. M. D., is to have charge of No. 1 field hospital of the first division, and is to be assisted by Surgeon J. Kernan, I. M. D., and Surgeon M. N. Kerin, A. M. D., No. 2 field hospital of the first division is to be placed in charge of Surgeon Major J. P. McDermott, I. M. D., who is to be aided by Surgeon A. A. Lyle, A.M.D., and Surgeon A. G. E. Newland. Brigade-Surgeon C. T. Eves, I. M. D., has been appointed principal medical officer of the second division. Surgeon Major F. Pout, A. M. D., is to hold charge of No. 1 field hospital of the second division, assisted by Surgeon F. B. Maclean, A. M. D., and Surgeon J. L. VanGeyzel, I. M. D. No. 2 field hospital of the second division is to be placed in charge of Surgeon-Major F. H. Blenkinsop, I. M. D., and Surgeon A. E. J. Croly, A. M. D., and Surgeon M. J. Kelaiwala, I. M. D., have been appointed to do duty under him.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district Court-martial, held at Secunderabad on 11th September, Private Timothy Brein and Private Walter Hole, 2nd Batt. S. W. Borderers, were arraigned upon the following charges:—(1st) Stealing money, the property of a comrade, in that they, at Secunderabad, on the 6th September, together stole the sum of Rs. 24 and H. S. Re. 1, the property of Lance Corporal A. Phillips, of the same battalion; (2nd) charge, against Private Hole only, receiving, knowing to be stolen money, the property of a comrade, in that he at Secunderabad, on 6th September, received the sum of Rs. 24 and H. S. Re. 1, knowing it to have been stolen, the property of Lance Corporal A. Phillips, of the same battalion. The prisoners were both convicted, and were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

THE following instructions for carrying out the relief of the troops in this Presidency during the forthcoming trooping season have been issued by the Quartermaster-General:—

"E" Battery, 1st Brigade.—From England to Kirkee. To arrive at Bombay in the Serapis about 7th November. Move by rail to Kirkee.

"F" Battery, 1st Brigade.—From England to Kirkee. To arrive at Bombay in the Euphrates about 26th October. Move by rail to Kirkee.

"I" Battery, 1st Brigade.—From Ahmedabad and Baroda to Ahmednuggur. By route march on 3rd January. Arrive at Ahmednuggur on 24th February. The division at Baroda to join the head-quarters *en-route*.

"M" Battery, 1st Brigade.—From Nusseerabad to England. By route march on 1st November. Arrive at Kirkee on 11th January, where the battery will remain until required for embarkation at Bombay on or about the 29th February.

"N" Battery, 1st Brigade.—From Hyderabad to England. By rail to Kurrachee for embarkation on 20th February. Embark at Bombay for England in the Euphrates on or about the 29th February.

"A" Battery, 2nd Brigade.—From Kirkee to Deesa by route march, leaving Kirkee on 28th November, and arriving at Deesa on 24th January.

"C" Battery, 2nd Brigade.—From Ahmednuggur to Hyderabad. By route march, leaving Ahmednuggur on 1st November. Arrive at Kirkee on 7th November, when the battery will remain until required to move by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Czarewitch on 6th February. Arrive at Kurrachee on 10th February, move thence by rail to Hyderabad and take over the guns, horses, and equipment of N-1 R. A.

"D" Battery, 2nd Brigade.—From Kirkee to Ahmedabad and Baroda. By route march on 3rd December, arriving at Baroda on 10th January, and Ahmedabad on 18th idem.

"F" Battery, 2nd Brigade.—From Deesa to Nusseerabad. By route march on 1st November, arriving at Nusseerabad on 26th idem.

No. 8 Battery, Eastern Division.—From Khyra Gully to Aden. By rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Clive on the 20th October, arriving at Aden on 28th idem.

No. 9 Battery, Northern Division.—From Murree Hills to Quetta. By route march on 1st November, arriving at Quetta about 20th January.

No. 8 Battery, Cinque Ports Division.—From Bombay to Mhow. By rail, leaving Bombay on 20th November, arriving at Mhow on 22nd idem.

No. 9 Battery, Cinque Ports Division.—From Poona to Rawul Pindee. By rail from Poona on 9th November to Allahabad; thence by route march to destination, arriving about 18th February.

No. 5 Battery, North Irish Division.—From Mhow to Bombay. By rail, leaving Mhow on 28th November, and arriving at destination on 30th idem.

No. 7 Battery, London Division.—From Fort William to Aden. By rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Clive on 20th October, arriving at Aden on 28th idem.

No. 7 Battery, Scottish Division.—From Aden to England. To embark in the Clive on 1st November and proceed to Bombay for embarkation in the Serapis on or about 17th November.

No. 8 Battery, Scottish Division.—From Aden to England. To embark in the Clive on 1st November and proceed to Bombay for embarkation in the Serapis on or about 17th November.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

7th Dragoon Guards.—From England to Mhow. Will probably arrive in February. Move by rail from Bombay to Mhow, and take over the horses, establishments, and camp equipage of 17th Lancers.

17th Lancers.—From Mhow to Lucknow. On relief by 7th Dragoon Guards, move by rail *via* Khundwa and Allahabad to Lucknow.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Batt. Royal Lancaster Regiment.—From Colaba, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Deesa, to Poona and Satara. Two companies to march on 1st November for Satara, arriving there on 18th idem. The company at Deesa to be withdrawn to Bombay by rail on 1st November. On relief by 2nd Batt. East Yorkshire Regiment, head-quarters, and three companies to march on from Colaba 10th December, for Poona, arriving there on 20th idem. The companies at Ahmedabad and Baroda to move by rail to Bombay, and march to Poona on relief by the detachments of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

2nd Batt. East Yorkshire Regiment.—From Poona and Satara to Colaba, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Deesa. The detachment at Satara, on relief, to march on 19th November for Poona. Head-quarters and regiment to march from Poona on 27th November, arriving at Colaba on 7th December, whence two companies will be sent to Baroda, one to Ahmedabad, and one to Deesa by rail.

1st Batt. Rifle Brigade.—From Ahmednuggur and Poona to Belgaum and Kolhapur. Head-quarters and companies at Ahmednuggur to march for Poona on 17th December; arrive on 22nd idem, when the regiment will be concentrated for manœuvres. The battalion will subsequently march to Belgaum in relief of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Further instructions to be issued hereafter.

2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.—From Belgaum and Kolhapore to England. March to Vingorla for embarkation about 25th February. Further instructions to be issued hereafter.

1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment.—From Aden to England. Orders regarding this move will be issued hereafter.

1st Batt. East Essex Regiment.—From Fort St. George to Aden. Orders regarding this move will be issued hereafter.

1st Batt. North Lancashire Regiment.—From England to Ahmednuggur and Poona, to arrive at Bombay on or about 27th February. Move by rail to destinations.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Lancers.—From Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Quetta. Instructions regarding the move of this regiment will be issued hereafter.

[illegible] Lancers.—From Poona to Deesa [illegible] Rajkot. By route march, relieving the squadron for Rajkot on arrival at Baroda on 15th December. Both parties to arrive at their respective destinations on 4th January.

3rd Light Cavalry.—From Deesa and Rajkot to Neemuch and Nusseerabad. Headquarters and one squadron to march from Deesa *via* Oodeypore on 8th November; arrive at Neemuch [illegible] December. The second squadron to march from Deesa for Nusseerabad on [illegible] January, on relief by 2nd Cavalry. Arrive at Nusseerabad on 31st January. The squadron at Rajkot, on relief by 2nd Cavalry, to march for Neemuch on 7th January; arrive at destination on 11th February.

Poona Horse.—From Sirur to Poona. To march on 5th November, leaving 50 sabres at Sirur for the protection of the lines. Arrive at Poona on 7th November.

1st Sind Horse.—From Quetta to Jacobabad. To return to Jacobabad on relief.

2nd Sind Horse.—The two squadrons in the Quetta District to return to Jacobabad on relief.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 3 Company.—From Kirkee to the Bolan. March to Bombay for embarkation in the Patrick Stewart on 5th November. Arrive at Kurrachee on 8th idem; move thence by rail to Rindli, where the company should arrive on the 11th idem.

No. 2 company.—From Aden to Kirkee. To be relieved by a company of Madras Sappers and Miners about the end of February.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers.—From Mhow to Malegaon. By route march on 10th December. One company to leave Mhow on 23rd November to relieve the 19th N. I. at Malegaon on 9th December.

4th Rifles.—From Ahmednuggur to Aden. Head-quarters and wing by rail from Ahmednuggur to Bombay for embarkation in the Clive on the 20th October; arrive at Aden on the 28th idem. Left wing to march from Ahmednuggur to Bombay for embarkation about the middle of February. Further instructions to be issued hereafter.

5th N. L. I.—From Deesa to Mhow. March without relief on 5th November, arriving at destination on 7th December.

7th N. I.—From Quetta to Ahmednuggur. Head-quarters and right wing to leave Rindli by rail on 20th December. Embark at Kurrachee in Czarewitch on 23rd December; arrive at Bombay on 27th idem, and move thence by rail to destination. Left wing to leave Rindli by rail on 6th January. Embark at Kurrachee in the Czarewitch on 9th idem; arrive at Bombay on 13th idem, and move thence by rail to destination.

16th N. I.—From Poona to Baroda and Surat. March from Poona on 1st November. Arrive at Surat on 8th December. Two companies to be detached at Surat on arrival at that station *en route*.

[illegible] Malegaon on 12th December to Deesa. March from [illegible] regiment will be detained for [illegible] Poona, where the 29th December until the 17th January. Arrive at Deesa on 13th March.

22nd N. I.—From Aden to Satara and Dharwar. Head-quarters and right wing to embark in the Clive on 1st November. Arrive at Bombay on 9th idem. March thence to Satara, arriving at destination on 29th November. Left wing to embark at Aden about the end of January for Vingorla, and march thence to Dharwar.

26th N. I.—From Baroda to Quetta. Head-quarters and two companies at Baroda and the two companies at Surat to proceed by rail to Bombay for embarkation in the Czarewitch on 11th December. Arrive at Kurrachee on the 15th idem, and move thence by rail to Rindli, arriving there on the 18th December. Left wing to proceed by rail from Baroda for embarkation at Bombay in the Czarewitch on 29th December. Arrive at Kurrachee on 2nd January, and move thence by rail to Rindli, where the wing should arrive on the 5th January.

28th N. I.—From Satara and Dharwar to Poona. Left wing to march from Dharwar on 9th November. Join right wing at Satara, whence the regiment will march complete on 1st December, arriving at Poona on the 7th idem.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

AT one o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 1st October, terminated the eleventh Central Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency; and at 4-30 p.m. the same day the prizes won by the successful competitors were presented on the Rifle Ranges by Major-General Sir John Ross, K. C. B., Commanding the Poona Division. On account of the heavy rain which had fallen during the week, the ground in and around the large tent used by the Honorary Secretary was in such bad condition that another tent was specially pitched on higher and dryer ground in which to distribute the prizes, but unfortunately a very heavy shower of rain, which lasted from about 3 to 5 o'clock, rendered the ground on the latter spot as bad as the other, and much discomfort was experienced by all concerned. However, the proceedings went off very satisfactorily, and no doubt the valuable prizes gained by many of the competitors fully compensated them for the drenching they got, not only on this occasion, but on several others during the meeting. Before commencing to hand over the prizes to the winners, the Major-General addressed them in a short but effective speech, in which he expressed his regret that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was unable to be present to distribute the prizes given by himself, as he had intended to do, on the previous Saturday, as in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather the necessary preparations [illegible] departure from Poona. Contrasting the meeting just concluded with those of former years, General Ross said he was very pleased to be able to say that it was most successful, so much so that it far exceeded all that had gone before in the number of entrances, the good scores made, and the arrangements generally. Sir John also noticed the very excellent shooting made by the 9th N. I., 23rd N. L. I., and 29th Beloochees; and mentioned in flattering terms the names of Capt. Proudfoot and Lieut. Scallon, of the two former corps respectively, under whose tuition the men had attained their very high state of proficiency in handling the rifle. The Major-General, as President of the Council, also thanked those officers, as well as Captain Johnson of the East Yorkshire Regiment, for the very valuable assistance which they had rendered the Honorary Secretary and the Committee in conducting the Rifle Meeting. The marked absence of Volunteers, notwithstanding the liberal concession made by the Committee for the first time this year, in allowing them to enter for the subscribers' matches at the same rate as British regulars, was also noticed by the Major-General,—the Volunteers entries this year being only 232 as compared with 548 last year; whilst those of the native soldiers, on the other hand, showed an increase of 981.

The statistics of the meeting are found to compare favourably with those of former years; the number of entries and the amount of subscriptions having increased every year. The number of batteries and corps represented at the meeting this year is slightly below that of last year, although, as above stated, the individual entries for the several matches are much in excess. The chief points in which the rules of this meeting differed from those of preceding years were as follows: 1st, the "standing position" was required to be strictly military; 2nd, the entries closed eight days before the commencement of the shooting, "post" entries only being received for the Champion's Contest, Ladies' Plate, Merchants' Prizes, and Revolver Contest; 3rd, the number of rushes in the Squad Trial Stakes was increased for Europeans from three to five, and for natives from three to four, and not less than two, instead of one volley to be fired after each rush; 4th, the introduction of the Nursery Stakes for native soldiers, and a match for the native infantry officers; and 5th, the size of the "inner" and "magpie" was increased on third-class targets to 24 and 36 inches respectively.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay again offered valuable cups for competition, the former being won by Private Henry Large, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the latter by Subedar Salvador Gabriel, of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, for the third time in succession, won the prize presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for the Squad Trial Stakes. The prize offered by His Excellency for native troops in this interesting and eminently practical match was won by the 9th Regiment N. I. after a somewhat keen competition.

Brigadier-General Lyttelton-Annesley once more presented three watches and a revolver, the latter being the prize for the Revolver Match, open to native officers, and which was won by Subadar Bala Sing, 16th Regiment N. I.

For the first time prizes to the extent of Rs. 100 each have been contributed by the Dewan of Pahlunpore and Jeysing Rao of Kagul, Regent of Kolhapur. The funds of the meeting were also increased by liberal subscriptions from Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, Sir John Ross, and many other staff and regimental officers. Owing to the lamented death of Sir Salar Jung, the prize given for many years by that gentleman disappeared from the prospectus. The amount received by the Council as subscriptions, &c., is about Rs. 4,300, being about Rs. 500 in excess of last year's contributions.

The Lyttelton-Annesley prize, introduced for the first time in this Presidency in 1881 by the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, was won for the third time by the team belonging to A Battery of the 2nd Brigade R.A. This team, commanded by Sergeant Major T. Fletcher, far excelled its rivals in the excellent practice it made, its score being composed of "inners" and bulls' eyes" alone, not a single miss, ricochet, or outer being recorded for them. In fact, it is very doubtful whether the same team could give such a brilliant account of itself a second time. The battery marches for Deesa early next trooping season, and it is hoped that the distance from the competition will not prevent their putting in an appearance next year.

For the first time since the institution of the Central Rifle Meeting, the Deccan, Poona, and Musketry cups have been won by teams from native regiments—the first by the 9th N.I., the second and third by the 29th (Beloochees).

The Rapidity-accuracy Prize was won by the 23rd Regiment N.L.I. with a score of 315 points.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers have again taken the lion's share of the prizes amongst the European troops, and the 9th N.I. [illegible] in addition to the [illegible] Cup and Squad Trial Stakes, has gained no less than 71 individual prizes, the Northern India Rifle Association Silver Medal also falling to the lot of Lance Naik Shaik Abdool Kadir of that corps. Of the other native regiments the 23rd N.L.I. and the [illegible] have [illegible] distinguished themselves, the Governor's Cup and thirty other individual prizes having been taken by the former corps.

Among the best individual scores made during the meeting were the following:—47 out of a possible 50 by Mr. Padamji, for the Ladies' Plate at 800 yards; 33 points out of a possible 35 by Colour Sergent Allen, East Yorkshire Regiment, in the Nursery Stakes at 500 yards; 33 out of a possible 35 by Sergeant Murray, Bombay Volunteers, in the Rifle Gathering at 700 yards. In the Deccan Sweepstakes, at 500 yards, the four men at the head of the prize list—Private Pearse, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Private Davis, 2nd Royal Lancaster, Colonel Walker, R. A., and Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Mackey, A-2 R. A.—each made 34 points out of a possible 35. In the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal Contest, Private Gawthorpe made a possible score; and Amourer Sergt. Tooth, of the Ordnance Department, made a possible score at 500 yards, and 33 out of a possible 35 at 600 yards in the Champion's Contest. Capt. Lacy, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, also made 33 out of a possible 35 at 800 yards; whilst Private Pearse, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, made the very capital score of 34 out of a possible 35 at 800 yards in the same match.

The number of good scores made by native soldiers this year has been remarkable, the best being that of Naik Shaik Chand, 23rd N.L.I., 34 out of a possible 35 at 700 yards in the Rifle Gathering, with the Snider rifle.

We understand that the Council propose to re-introduce the inter-regimental match for Europeans (abolished in 1882), and to modify considerably the present system of handicaps. There is also a probability of the Lyttelton-Annesley competition being opened to all mounted corps in the musketry circles of the Bombay Presidency. This will include a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent and the Erinpura Irregulars, as well as the Central India Horse.

The arrangements made by Major Thomas and the musketry staff for the distribution, as well as for the whole meeting, could not have been more perfect; and they richly deserve the praise that General Ross gave them, and the thanks of all those who took part in the meeting. The following is the final record of prize-winners in those matches the results of which have not already been published:—

THE VICEROY'S PLATE.

(Second stage) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards:—

Private Large, Lancashire Fusiliers	78

A Cup value Rs. 200. Private Hall, Royal Irish Fusiliers, was second with 77, but as he also won the Central Meeting gold medal, Private Hyder Dhan, 9th N. I., takes the bronze medal with his score in the Viceroy's Match of 75. Shooting with the Snider in this match (800, 900, and 1,000 yards) competitors have points allowed them out of the h. p. s. of 105.

The Championship:—

Pte. Hall, Royal Irish Fusiliers	561
THE CENTRAL MEETING GOLD MEDAL.	
Sergt. Murray, B. V. R.	540
Pte. Turner, Royal Irish Fusiliers	536
Col. Walker, R. A.	533
Pte. Pearse, Royal Irish Fusiliers	532
Sergt. Gidney, G. I. P. R. Volunteers	527
Sergt. Keess, B. V. R.	526
Armourer Sergt. Tooth, Ord. Depart.	526
Pte. King, Royal Irish Fusiliers	520
Drummer Tims, Royal Irish Fusiliers	517
Subhedar Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N. L. I.	516
Sergt. Drummer Ritchie, Worcester Regt.	515

The highest aggregate score in the last three distances fired was Armourer Sergeant Tooth, Ordnance Department, with 93.

The Sportsman's Contest:—Lieutenant Hall, B. V. R., first; Surgeon Ferguson, 9th N. I., second; Sergeant Colston, Royal Scotch Fusiliers, Volunteer Brown, B. V. R., and Captain Blissett, B. V. R., being ties, divided the last prize. There were only thirteen entries for this match, and the scores were very poor, only four points taking the first prize.

THE REVOLVER MATCH.

Sergt. Colston, Royal Scotch Fusiliers	43
Subhedar Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N. L. I.	39
Vol. Brown, B. V. R.	30

This concluded the meeting.

KHAKEE CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 27th inst. contains an extract from the *Pioneer* on the vexed subject of khakee clothing, and I venture to crave space for a few lines thereanent. The expense to the soldier of keeping up a supply of khakee clothing, sufficient to ensure his turning out in a creditable manner at all times, appears to me to be the chief objection to its use in the Indian Army. As white clothing is admitted on all sides to be the most satisfactory wear for cantonment duties, I would say, keep it for those duties, and reserve the khakee clothing for active service. I think this could be done in this wise. Let every soldier in India provide himself with two suits of clothing made of a natural brown or grey cotton. Let these two suits be made to fit him well and easily, and then deposit them [illegible] active service. The expense of two suits of a good cotton cloth of a natural grey or brown colour would not be too much for the soldier, who would, I am sure, be moreover but too pleased to get rid of his khakee in peace time on any terms. The two suits of khakee should be tried on twice a year by the soldier, to ensure their being in good order, and also to make any alterations in size which might be necessary, especially in the case of growing lads. A better cut of jacket than the present blouse (viz., the Norfolk jacket, the dress of almost every sportsman) might be adopted, and the soldier would then have a neat and comfortable dress for cantonments and a comfortable dress for the field.

MILES.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 1.—The general increase of pressure continues over North-Western India, but has ceased elsewhere, and has been succeeded by a decided fall. A dry easterly current has sprung up over Bengal, and seems inclined to spread to the Central Provinces and up the Gangetic plain; but elsewhere there has been little change, the westerly wind still holding. With the advent of the dry easterly current, rain has ceased in Bengal, but over Burma, the Central Provinces, and in the north of the Punjab showers have fallen. The season's rainfall is generally somewhat deficient. Rain to-day:—Akola, Neemuch, Kurnool, Akyab, and Tonghoo, between 1 and 2 inches; Dera Ismail Khan, Rawulpindi, Darjeeling, and Indore, ½ inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur had 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd	78 92	82 87	80 29	89 10
1 Monday	0 09	....	....	....
2 Tuesday	......	0 17	0 10	0 22
Total	79 01	83 04	80 39	89 32
Corresponding date last year	68 06	77 46	71 14	77 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY.

THE first formal meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's premises, Rampart-row, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter presiding.

The directors' report, which was taken as read, was as follows:—"As we are bound, in compliance with the requirements of section 75 of the Indian Company's Act of 1882, which states that the first ordinary general meeting shall be held within six months after the memorandum of association has been registered, your directors have fixed the first ordinary general meeting to take place on the company's premises at 4 p. m. on the 2nd day of October. [illegible] character, but your directors take this opportunity of informing you of the progress of the company up to date. The value of the stock-in-trade, fittings, &c., as taken over by the company from Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co., has been duly certified by Mr. T. Randall and Mr. T. Counsell, valuators appointed by your directors. Goods at sea, made over to the company at their actual cost, have been duly certified by Mr. N. S. Symons, the company's auditor. No book debt of the late firm was taken over by the company, but in accordance with the terms of agreement the company collect outstandings due to the late firm for one year prior to the registration of the company, and hand over amounts recovered. Your directors have monthly statements placed before them, showing the amount of business transacted by the company, and they are pleased to be able to report that the returns are highly satisfactory. The returns show a steady increase in the company's business, and it is the intention of your directors to open new departments shortly."

It was resolved that the directors' report for the period ending 30th September, 1883, be adopted and confirmed. That the number of directors shall be four, inclusive of the managing director, and that Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter, Alex. Mackenzie, Joshua Brooks, and Richard Pile be elected directors of the company for the ensuing year in place of the retiring directors. That Mr. N. S. Symons be elected auditor of the company, at a remuneration of Rs. 200, for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. Pearson said, before the resolution was adopted, that he had no objection to offer to the appointment of Mr. Symons, but he would rather have a professional auditor.

The chairman said Mr. Symons was an auditor of the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Pearson.—But we have not seen very good results. I have expressed my views because I am asked to propose the resolution for the appointment of an auditor.

Mr. Symons was eventually elected without dissent.

The chairman said the company was doing an average monthly business of about Rs. 19,000, and that it was in a fair way of doing good and progressive business.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price [illegible] of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Chanda (s), from Calcutta.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The band of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. L. I. will play the following programme at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

Grand March	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Selection	Russian Dance	Godfrey.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Attila	Verdi.
Valse	Kuss	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scindia left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per I. G. S. Czarewitch will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

THE "URDU INSTRUCTOR" AND "PERSIAN TEACHER."—We have received the October numbers of these useful publications. The editor sent a copy of the first volume of the "Urdu Instructor" to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and has received an acknowledgment on behalf of the Prince from Sir Howard Elphinstone.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Roza, a Goanese woman, domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Neil, living in Marine-lines, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a silver pencil-case, silver-beads, one handkerchief, and a pillow-case, of the collective value of Rs. 5, the property of her mistress. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LECTURE ON THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Mr. H. T. Thornton delivered a lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening. The first portion of the lecture treated of the administration of the Central Provinces under Sir J. Morris; the second part dealt with the mineral, forest, and agricultural resources of the country; and concluded with some [illegible]orting reminiscences.

FRAUDULENT P[illegible]Y.—Vittoo Rama, a Hindoo boy, about fifteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession one embroidered cap and an umbrella, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he became possessed of the same. He was ordered to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

REFRACTORY NATIVE SEAMEN.—Kala Jairam, the tindal, and five lascars of the B. I. S. N. steamship Chindwara, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of neglecting without any reasonable cause to rejoin their vessel since the 27th ultimo, they being articled seamen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to seven days' imprisonment, and all the prisoners were ordered to forfeit six days' wages.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—A correspondent writes:—Consequent upon the nomination of the Rev. Father Fialho as Secretary to His Lordship Bishop Medeiros, Coadjutor to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East, the Vicariate of the Church of Gorai falls vacant. Yesterday, after the mass, his congregation having learnt of Father Fialho's intended departure from their midst, assembled before the church and presented him with an address.

THE BOMBAY LOCK HOSPITAL.—It was proposed by Government recently to curtail the expenses incurred in this city on the working of the C. D. Act. Consequently the medical authorities engaged in the work have resolved to remove the lock hospital from the present premises, situated in Nesbit-lane, Byculla, to a building in the Girgaum Back-road, near to the Girgaum Police Court, and in the vicinity of Khetwady. In this neighbourhood very respectable Hindoo and Parsee families reside, and they raise strong ojections to the lock hospital being located in their midst. Yesterday Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy (of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co.), Mr. Manockshaw Jhangeershaw Talayarkhan, Mr. Bomonjee Framjee, Mr. Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, Mr. Rughunathdas Gopaldas, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and several other influential gentlemen of the Parsee and Hindoo communities waited on Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, at his office, Byculla, and laid their objections before him regarding the removal of the hospital, and requested that their objections should be laid before Government. The Commissioner having expressed his readiness to comply with their request, the deputation withdrew. The building into which it is proposed to remove the hospital is at present occupied by the police.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, is at present engaged in finding out the exact portions of the Imperial revenue allotted to the different Vernacular Schools that are shortly to be handed over to the Municipal Boards, in obedience to the instructions of Government. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, has left for Bombay to examine the schools there.—*Poona Observer*.

[illegible] Kharbhari to the Jamkhundee State is at present engaged in tracing out the correspondent who is in the habit of communicating Jamkhundee affairs to some of the vernacular newspapers. His Highness Ramachandra Rao Appa Saheb is apparently much annoyed that incorrect statements should have appeared in public prints regarding his territories.—*Id.*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—Rao Saheb Baput, the Mamlutdar of Sangli, is reported to be in trouble. His Highness Tatya Saheb, the Chief of the Sangli State, had an interview with the Political Agent, who has advised the Kharbhari to be more courteous and submissive for the future.—The bajri and jovari fields in the Southern Mahratha Country are all right; but locusts are doing mischief in some of the villages.—*Id.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KURRACHEE.—A daring attempt at murder of the most atrocious kind occurred on the morning of the 20th September. It appears that a Pathan, name unknown, formed an acquaintance with a woman of bad character, and visited her frequently. The last visit he made was at 1 a. m. on the date above mentioned, when finding his paramour asleep, he deliberately drew a small English clasp-knife across her throat, inflicting a deep gash which nearly reached from ear to ear. The woman is now in a precarious condition. The man escaped.—*Beacon.*

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. M. L. Dey has passed the Final Examination for M.B., C.M., in the University of Glasgow. Mr. U. N. Mukherji has passed the Final Examination for M.B., C.M., in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. D. N. Ray has passed the L.S.A. (of London) Examination. At the late Sessional Examination of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the following Bengal Government Scholars deserved honourable mention:—Mr. Bose, 3,009 marks; Mr. A. K. Ray, 2,944; Mr. P. R. Mehta, 2,888. Mr. R. G. Kar has passed the First Examination of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Mr. A. Mitra has passed the Examination in Latin required for registration as a Medical Student at Edinburgh. Mr. Ramdas Chubildas has joined the University of Cambridge and the Inner Temple.—*Journal of the National Indian Association.*

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Monday evening the house of one Rahim wullud Peer Mahomed, a Mussulman in Gunnesh Pet, fell. Nine persons—three men, three women, and three children—were buried under the *débris*, but were saved through the timely assistance rendered by the police on duty at the Gunnesh Pet police station. They sustained serious injuries.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN AFFRAY.—An affray took place at the village of Lonee Kalbhyrow on Monday, in connection with the Polla procession, and one man was seriously wounded on the head. He was brought before the chief constable, Poona, who took down his deposition, and sent him to the Sassoon Hospital.—*Ibid.*

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.—The High Court appointed the 9th inst. for the hearing of the appeal preferred by [illegible] Abdul Rahman and Co., against the decision of the Sessions Judge, in the late counterfeit coin case.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be Service on board the s. s. Preston, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen, are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

CRICKET AT NEEMUCH.

OFFICERS *v.* NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

THIS match was played on September 27, and was the return match; the officers were again successful, this time winning on the 1st innings by 82 runs. Score below:—

OFFICERS.

Capt. W. S. Clarke, 1st Worc. Regt., b Preece	90
Mr. Kreyer, 17th N. I., b Crowe	0
Mr. Tawney, B-2 R. A., b Crowe	0
Mr. Edwards, 1st Worc. Regt., run out	2
Colonel Nuttall, c Preece, b Devonport	12
Mr. Lincoln, 17th N. I., b Bennett	20
Mr. Smith, 1st Worc. Regt., b Preece	17
Mr. Cromartie, c Holstein, b Preece	17
Capt. Cunliffe, B-2 R. A., b Preece	2
Mr. Kenny, 1st Bombay Lancers, b Graydon	0
Dr. Lyons, 1st Bom. Lancers, not out	2
Byes 6, leg byes 5, wides 16	27
Total	189

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Sergt. Preece, 1st Worc. Regt., b Cromartie	7	b Clarke	5
Private Bennett, 1st Worc. Regt., run out	3	b Kreyer	10
Q. M. S. Corder, B-2 R. A., b Edwards	0	c Cunliffe, b Smith	2
Private Williams, 1st Worc. Regt., b Clarke	17	c Lyons, b Smith	16
Private Holstein, 1st Worc. Regt., b Clarke	0	c Tawney, b Clarke	7
Bomr. Crowe, B-2 R. A., c Edwardes, b Cromartie	3	c and b Clarke	11
Pte. Devonport, 1st Worc. Regt., b Edwards	10	b Smith	6
Mr. Lafond, Apothecary, b Clarke	8	not out	3
Sergt. Graydon, 1st Worc. Rgt., c Kayer, b Clarke	3	not out	8
Private Tyler, 1st Worc. Regt., not out	8	c Kreyer	29
Col. Sergt. White, 1st Worc. Regt., b Clarke	2	to bat	
Byes 1, leg byes 3, wides 7	11	Byes 1, leg byes 6, wides 4	11
Total	107	Total	115

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

MR. PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, instructed by Messrs. Bomonji and Hormusjee, on behalf of Manockbai, widow of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Vajifdar, moved for a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus* calling upon certain relations of hers to produce in court the body of her infant son Nowrojee Dosabhoy. She stated in her affidavit that her husband died at Bombay on the 17th July, 1875, leaving two sons and one daughter. At the time of his death Dosabhoy lived with his sons in the house of his father. When the applicant expressed her intention to go to her mother's house and live there with her children, her father-in-law asked her to allow her two sons to remain with him, assuring her that they would be taken care of. Sorabjee accordingly took care of the boys and educated them during his lifetime. After his death, the applicant asked his widow, her mother-in-law, to restore her sons to her custody, but she declined to do so, stating that she had been enjoined by her deceased husband not to part with the children. About three months later, Vilarbai, the applicant's mother-in-law, removed with the two boys to the house of her daughter named Cooverbai, wife of Nowrojee Cowasjee Kanga. The applicant then became apprehensive regarding her sons, and frequently demanded an interview with them, which was refused her. On the 13th September last she received news of the death of one of her sons, and was up to a recent date ignorant of the nature of the illness which caused the death. Since then the applicant could not for one moment think of trusting her other son to the care of Vilarbai and her daughter Cooverbai, and she had frequently requested that he should be restored to her, but without success. On the 29th ult. she caused a solicitor's letter to be written demanding the custody of her son, but to no purpose. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

IRON TANKS FOR THE LATE MALTA EXPEDITION.

MAHOMED HAJEE AHMED *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 2,197, with interest thereon, being the price of seven new iron tanks and one old tank, sold by him to the defendant during the late Malta Expedition. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the plaintiff; [illegible] the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott and Mr. Lang, instructed by [illegible] the defendant.

The judge said that the condition of the contract was that the tanks should be good and fit for immediate use. The contract was made in April, 1878, between the representatives of the plaintiff on the one side and Mr. Grant, the then Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of Government, on the other. Ten tanks were to be delivered by the plaintiff. Seven of them were said to be not in a good and fit state according to the terms of the contract; and they were accordingly rejected. For one, which was accepted, the Government were willing to pay at the contract price, Rs. 150, with interest. The question to be considered was whether the seven tanks were legally rejected, or whether Government were liable to pay for them. The plaintiff's case was that the tanks were examined at the Municipal workshops; that two of them were rejected, and the rest accepted; that Mr. Grant gave a receipt for those which were accepted; and that the plaintiff's men then went home under the impression that their business had successfully terminated. The case for the defendant was this. The witnesses admitted a partial examination of the tanks at the Municipal workshops, and said that two of the tanks were rejected at once. Mr. Rowe, the superintendent of the workshops, said that as there was not sufficient water there to enable them to test the tanks, they were sent to the Government Dockyard. This statement was corroborated by a memorandum made by Mr. Rowe at the time. The plaintiff said he did not know that his tanks were rejected; and after they were sent to the dockyard, he took no further steps to inquire into the matter until February, 1881, just in time to save himself from the statute of limitation. His lordship remarked that the plaintiff must have known that his tanks were sent to the dockyard to be tested, and that they were not accepted. Mr. Jacker, a witness for the defendant, said that the tanks, when filled with water, leaked; and another witness, Mr. George, said that they were filled with putty. The plaintiff's representative was present at the time of the testing; and the plaintiff's subsequent conduct showed that he was aware of the rejection. He did not, however, remove his tanks from the dockyard, and the Superintendent of the Municipal workshops was obliged, on the 30th May, 1878, to send him a notice. But why did not Government, asked the judge, pay for the tank they had accepted? The statement made, that no bill was sent in by the plaintiff, did not relieve them of the charge of gross carelessness in the matter. They were to blame for not paying for the one tank they had accepted. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 150, the price of one tank, with interest from 2nd May, 1878; but as he had attempted a fraud, he was ordered to pay his own costs.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHRAWUKS AND PALITANA.

A SERIOUS case is coming on, we hear, before Colonel West of Kattywar, involving a dispute between the Shrawaks and the Thakore of Palitana about a temple on the Shetruja Hill. It is said to be a long and interesting case in which Colonel Barton may have to say something. Perhaps this is the reason why 'Barton Bapa' wishes to remain in Kattywar to watch the proceedings. If so, he [illegible] to an unworthy use afterwards. Political officers cannot too carefully guard against popular misrepresentations. But if they give cause for such rumours, they must take the consequences.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE FRANCO-CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

THE position taken up by the Celestial Foreign Office is justifiable, and, therefore, worthy of support by the Great Powers. French prestige has, it is acknowledged in all quarters, been sufficiently vindicated by the Hue Convention. But to push on matters further and insist upon the assertion of authority in Tonquin is a mischievous and suicidal policy. Even if annexed, Tonquin may prove a ruinous Algiers multiplied a hundredfold. We think the recommendations urged by the British Foreign Office are statesmanlike and should be adopted, if France is really anxious to consult her interests. There ought to be a neutral zone between China and France, as it will afford the best safety for the interests not only of the two countries, but of the rest of the Powers concerned, especially England, Germany and America.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE confirmation of the hope that the war-cloud will soon disperse away from the horizon, will be the signal of profound delight in more countries than one in the East, and as much in India as in China and elsewhere. The capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and others in this country, have been watching on the tiptoe to be assured that peace will after all be firmly maintained. The intelligence of the assurance, coming to them at last without the least signs of mistake or doubt, will be the signal for heartfelt satisfaction and thankfulness in this great city and all over India.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, in an able leader in its issue of Friday last, points out the unwisdom of the reduction of age for candidates to present themselves for the Civil Service examinations to 19 and the necessity of again restoring it to 23 or to 21 at least. The *Gazette* has a fling against the statutory civilians, and suggests that what has been called the back-door to the Civil Service should be closed. We should not at all regret if this back-door is closed, provided the minimum of places, viz., 1-6th in the Civil Service, which it secures to Natives, is preserved. We were among the foremost and bitterest opponents of Lord Lytton's scheme of the Nominated Native Civil Service. We pointed out then that what the natives desired was not favouritism or patronage, but fair play and equal rights, that they claimed admission, not in a separate, inferior service by the means of official partiality, but in the great Civil Service of the country by open competition on the same terms. We are fully alive to the possibility of Europeans looking with contempt upon the inferior civilians of Lord Lytton's creation, and we think the contempt may to a certain extent be even justifiable. We fully endorse the views of Professor Wordsworth and Mr. Justice Pinhey as to the incompetency, the deficient mental and moral calibre, and the somewhat ignominious position of these nominated civilians.—*Indu Prakash.*

MADRAS.

THE ACCIDENT TO COL. JAGO.—The *Madras Times* correspondent at Ootacamund writes:—"The morning which ushered in the last day of the Hunt for this season broke bright and cheery, and the largest assemblage I have ever seen at this place on such an occasion congregated at the appointed place. The morning was fruitful in spills, the ground being slipperly and dangerous to a degree. There was a sudden cry of "the Master is down," and a horse was seen rolling over and crushing his rider. It was soon apparent the Colonel was severely hurt, and in great pain, and that splendid equestrienne, Mrs. Hamlin, dashed off at speed to summon medical assistance and send a dhooly, both of which missions she fulfilled in an incredibly short time. Meantime an effort was made to get the Colonel into a carriage, but from the painful nature of his injuries it was found that he could not bear the motion of the vehicle. He was accordingly placed in the dhooly and carried gently home, and the hearts of his numerous friends were wrung to observe the evident anguish which he was suffering. In a short time the news ran through the place, and it appeared to be looked on as a public calamity. I do not think there was a solitary individual in Ootacamund of either sex who did not hurry down to express sympathy and render assistance. Mrs. Grant-Duff, Lady Roberts, and the Governor were soon at Roadside, and Dr. Farquhar must have had his work cut out to reply to queries alone from the crowds of enquirers. Colonel Jago was in such pain that he could not bear to be touched, and his clothes had to be cut off. It was apprehended that a number of bones were broken, but I have it on reliable authority that such is not the case, though it is feared that the Colonel's spine is injured. The universal sympathy which the accident has evoked testifies to the estimation in which Colonel Jago is held by all classes of the community

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Clarmont Daniell, we understand, officiates in the Commissionership of Agra during Mr. Lane's temporary absence on the Board of Revenue. Some changes have just been brought about in the Oude Commissionerships by the return of Mr. J. Quinn from privilege leave. Mr. Quinn being posted to Lucknow Major W. E. Forbes is transferred to Fyzabad, causing the reversion of Mr. M. L. Ferrar, who has been officiating in that division, to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich.—*Pioneer*.

THE CHAPLAIN OF LAHORE.—Rev. W. C. Furneaux, Chaplain of Lahore, has decided to accept the living offered him in England. Mr. Furneaux will adhere to his original intention, of returning to Lahore at the expiration of his leave, October 21st, and hopes to remain in this station until the beginning of the new year when he will return home, to take over charge of his new appointment.—*Ibid.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of the valuable dispensary of the late Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, consisting of surgical instruments, medical books, richly carved and neat and plain household furniture, miniature billiard table with slate, complete, dental forceps, teeth, &c., &c., at Rampart-row, Fort (next to the *Gazette* printing office).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1883, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place, the whole of the above valuable and useful dispensary and household furniture. Property on view.

SALE OF BICANARY WOOL, COTTON AND GUNNY BARDAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Musjid-bunder in the warehouse of Mooltanee Samuthmull Savaldass (near Musjid Bunder G. I. P. Railway station) by order of Messrs. Hajee Ismali Jattha & Son, and on account and risk of Noonan Brothers, the following, viz.:—

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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,

GROWN AT 7,000 FEET ELEVATION, CHOWKOOREE ESTATE, KUMAON.
THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.
UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

PRICES.

Chowkooree Mixture	Rs. 0 13	per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	,, 1 3	,,
Orange Pekoe	,, 1 4	,,
N.-W. P. Government House Mixture	,, 1 6	,,
Extra Choice Orange Pekoe	,, 1 8	,,

The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.

Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake of any other.

In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets

Orders from up-country must be accompanied by remittance or will be sent by value payable parcel.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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POONA.

43, Esplanade-road,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

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OUR OWN SHIPPING.

MEDOC, Rs. 16 8.
ST. ESTEPHE,
ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0.
CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

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"ROYAL CHARTER," WACHTER'S SHIPPING, Rs. 58 0.
FINEST EXTRA DRY, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 56 0.
CARTE BLANCHE, "SIBADEY BRAND," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

OUR OWN SHIPPING.

**** Rs. 39 0.
*** Rs. 34 0.
** Rs. 30 8.
* Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.
"CARLTON," 11 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 38 0.
5 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 32 0.
FINEST IRISH, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 21 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.

The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

THORPE AND CO.,

ARE now shewing a nice selection of Cloths suitable for the above garments consisting of Whipcords and Bedfords in all the leading shades of colour; also a Bedford Cord, Khaky colour, for Military duties.

Trousers, all shades...	Rs.	23
Breeches do.	,,	23
Leggings do.	,,	7
White Cassimere for racing, a very fine material...	,,	28

Gentlemen ordering the above may feel satisfied in having a good fit combining both ease and comfort in wear.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS
MEADOW-STREET.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LA SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

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Imperial Mixture	,, 1 4 0
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Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

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SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses, Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck or Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies, Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

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DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

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BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, C-se and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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A MONTHLY PERIODICAL,

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

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CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84.

THE TEMPORARY CAMP-HOTEL for the use of officers of Government visiting the Exhibition, and for officials connected with the Exhibition, will be open from 15th November. Those who wish to secure rooms should send in their application as soon as possible to Major Bigg-Wither, Superintendent of Works, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. A limited number of rooms are reserved for married couples. The contract for catering has been given to the Great Eastern Hotel Company. The cost of board and lodging will be Rs 8 (eight) per diem, exclusive of liquors. The rooms will be furnished camp-fashion, but visitors should bring their own bedding, towels, &c.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER
Superintendent of Works, Calcutta.

Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, the 25th Sept., 1883.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION!

EXHIBITION!! EXHIBITION!!!

ACCOMMODATION FOR
RAJAS, PRINCES, AND NOBLEMEN.

THE undersigned are prepared to undertake arrangements of all kinds for the reception and accommodation of Indian Rajas or Princes who may be desirous of visiting the City of Palaces during the approaching International Exhibition.

A large number of grand Palatial Residences, as well as moderate sized, furnished and unfurnished houses, with garden, in most fashionable localities, are available, and can be had at a more reasonable figure from us than what is now asked by the majority of house-owners.

Also every arrangement can be effected for Carriages, Pairs, Servants, Catering, &c., for any nobleman and suite.

Early applications are solicited, to ensure satisfaction, to

FRAMJEE & SONS,
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"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. Druggists, B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates, according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office ... 34, Cannon-street, London.
Chief Office in India ... 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS, £302,088.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.

"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET.
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J. GORDON, Esq.
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A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. W. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS [illegible] KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882.......................£300,674
,, 1881.......................£885

LIFE [illegible] by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY [illegible] employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

18[illegible] £1,254,277 3 1	1876 ....£3,492,950 1 4
18[illegible] £2,196,972 15 8	1881 ....£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
[illegible]mmum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for...............Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

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Manager and Actuary.
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